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Allies Gain on All Invasion Fronts; 'No German Soldier Safe in France'; President Sees Nippon Defeat Closer

No New Cars Before V-Day: French Gain Recognition; 'G. I. Bill' to White House

The World's Day—June 13, 1944

Boston: No New Autos Seen Until Axis Falls

No new automobiles before Germany or Japan is defeated was the prediction made today by Elliott Taylor, OPA Rationing Authority, before the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association. [Page 2.]

Rebuilding of nation's cities is posed as a postwar challenge to representatives of local, state and national building organizations by Dean Walter R. MacCornack of the School of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. [Page 2.]

More U. S. O. entertainers of professional or semiprofessional caliber are wanted to tour the battle fronts, according to Sammy Walsh, Boston entertainer, who visited the Hub today after his fifth trip as a "soldier in grease paint." [Page 2.]

In Europe: French Committee Gains Recognition

Belgium, Luxemburg, Poland and Czechoslovakia have accorded formal recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation as the "provisional government of the French Republic," it was announced in London.

Recognition of French sovereignty in the liberated territories of France was urged in an authorized statement from Algiers on behalf of representatives of the French Resistance movement. It is anticipated that the sentiment expressed in this statment will be given official form by the French Consultative Assembly.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is expected to pay an early visit to France in the hope of winning support for his Committee of National Liberation. French quarters stated that General de Gaulle, dissatisfied with official British and American reaction, is eager for a popular demonstration from his countrymen to strengthen his hand before leaving for Washington.

Premier George Papandreou, Greek Premier, announced the first aim of his new cabinet as "reconstruction and restoration of the morale among the armed forces of the Middle East under the flag of the Greek motherland."

King Leopold has been moved by the Germans from Brussels to Germany as a security measure, it has been officially announced in London. Since the Allied landings he is said to have been confined to his palace under heavy German guards.

Danish saboteurs have sunk four German minesweepers in Svendborg Harbor, at Fyen Island, Denmark, the Free Danish Press Service reports. This presumably accounted for a declaration of a state of emergency at Svendborg, officially announced by the Swedish News Agency.

Maj. Randolph Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, has gone to Rome, according to the Free Yugoslav Radio, after serving for many months as British liaison officer with the Yugoslav Partisans. He is quoted as saying that "what Marshal Tito and the Partisans have done should serve as a model, an example to all the enslaved countries of Europe."

Diplomatic staffs of 14 legations to the Holy See who have been confined to Vatican City are planning to move to their legations in Rome. Their places will be taken inside Vatican walls by diplomats of six other countries—Germany, Japan, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Finland.

Washington: 'G. I. Bill' Sent to White House

The House passed the compromise version of the "G. I. Bill of Rights," a general veterans' benefits measure. The bill, previously passed by the Senate, now goes to the White House.

The House Naval Affairs Committee, acting on a recommendation by Navy Secretary Forrestal, approved legislation permitting the sale of small naval craft to South American Republics as part of the hemispheric defense program.

Interior Secretary Ickes called on coal miners and operators to skip the usual July 1-10 vacation period this year. With the country facing a 38,000,000-ton coal deficit, the loss of production during a general mine shut-down "could bring grave consequences to the war on all fronts," Mr. Ickes said. He added that he is not asking miners to give up the July 4 holiday.

Twenty to 25 per cent more sugar for restaurants, hotels, lunchrooms, large boarding houses, schools and plants which do their own baking, was announced today by the Office of Price Administration. The increase is applicable to current May-June allotments and subsequent periods, OPA said.

President Roosevelt signed a bill providing for increased pay for first, second and third class postmasters, inspectors and custodial employees.

Merchant seamen ashore when the news of invasion came have been "flocking to sign on for new voyages in support of our fighting men," the War Shipping Administration reported.

Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa, chairman of a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee studying the farm equipment distribution situation, promised an investigation of the entire Government export program of scarce farm machinery. He said the inquiry would include reports the Tennessee Valley Authority is sending trucks to Northern India for use in building power dams.

National: N. Y. Stock Market Rises Sharply

For the second day the New York Stock Market rose strongly with advances of from one to three points, representing expectations of strong early military successes.

Employees of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's tin plate mill at Fairfield, Ala., returned to work, terminating a two-day work stoppage which both company and union sources said stemmed from a "racial matter."

Crated Shops Cross Channel

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13 (AP)—London factories, broken down into numbered parts and packed into crates, are beginning to move across the English Channel to be set up behind the lines, Thomas O'Neill, of the Sunpapers London Bureau, said in a dispatch to the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Unpacked and assembled, they are expected to supply allied troops fighting their way into France, the dispatch reported, and will take a load off the trans-Channel transport, as well as make available services thus far unavailable to troops.

In some of the packing cases are complete repair factories for heavy-duty equipment, the Sun correspondent continued. Others hold the components of laboratories for manufacturing acetylene gas and oxygen.

Still others will blossom into laundries and baths, installations apt to find high favor with the fighting men.

Number parts for these installations started going into packing cases last August to be ready whenever the signal might be given.

None of the boxes weighs more than 100 pounds, because they must be moved by hand until the Allies capture a port and get it in working order, the dispatch said.

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Brazil Roused By New Power

Brazil, an awakening giant on the South American horizon, grows stronger every day through fighting equipment and industrial capital poured southward by the United States.

Inside Brazil, these momentous changes bring Brazil to a new position in its centuries-long struggle to conquer and inhabit a stubborn hinterland.

Methods of the Vargas regime in coping with Brazil's basic economic problems are contrasted with those of the Empire and Republic in today's article of the series on "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

Tobin Shines As Butler At Bond Lunch

A butler!

A cook!

My kingdom for a dishwasher!

And today, for $100,000 in War Bonds, Thomas A. Pappas, Boston importer, had all three—with Mayor and Mrs. Tobin of Boston serving him luncheon as his butler and cook, no less, and "delovely" Veronica Lake, movie actress, gracing the kitchen as one of the most glamorous dishwashers ever to caress a plate.

Mr. Pappas "ordered" corned beef and cabbage but here is a succulent sample of what he got for his money in the Mayor's home at Jamaica Plain: Chicken salad, lobster patties, fresh peas, ice cream and small cakes, and piping hot coffee, expertly prepared by Mrs. Tobin during the morning, and served with snappy butlerian finesse by the Mayor himself.

Mr. Pappas Relaxes

After dipping his fingers in the finger bowl, and leaving his crumpled napkin for the "butler" to take away, Mr. Pappas, settling back comfortably, reminded himself with satisfaction that beside the meal he also had $100,000 in War Bonds stowed away and that the cash would soon "go to work" for the men in service. He was sorry his wife was unable to come.

And those plates! Such a washing as they'd never got—that is, from Veronica Lake. If only plates could talk.

Surprised Man

Mr. Pappas, who lives in Belmont, confessed himself the most surprised man in Boston when he found out what his $100,000 purchase had secured for him.

"I was afraid that the bidding was not going to get high enough when it started," said Mr. Pappas, who is Vice-Chairman of the Greek War Relief Committee and New England regional director of the War Finance Committee. "I got some of my friends to raise the bidding and then I made mine. I actually knew nothing about the

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Roosevelt in War Bond talk says Allies are on offensive all over the world.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — President Roosevelt's first war review since the invasion of France left the nation with the unexpectedly confident assurance today that the defeat of Japan will come earlier than most expected.

From information avialable only to the top military leaders, the President put this estimate of the trend of the fighting foremost:

1. At this moment the Allies are on the offensive all over the world.

2. Possessing a "firm foothold in France with losses lower than expected," American and British forces now can carry forward the liberation of Europe with increasing power.

3. Allied invasion armies "are now ready to meet the inevitable counterattack of the Germans with power and confidence."

War Loan Launched

It was with this global appraisal of the whole war that Mr. Roosevelt led off the Fifth War Loan campaign in his nation-wide radiocast last night.

Despite the interest focused on the Battle of Normandy, the President emphasized that no one front can be considered alone without its proper relation to all, and from his vantage point he foresaw the invasion of France as speeding the downfall of Japan.

"True, we still have a long way to Tokyo," he said, adding this significant remark:

"But carrying out our original strategy of eliminating our European enemy first and then turning our strength to the Pacific, we can force the Japanese to unconditional surrender or to national suicide much more rapidly than has been thought possible."

Blows Against Japan

And then he listed what is already being done to Japan:

"In the Pacific, by relentless submarine and naval attacks, amphibious thrusts, and ever-mounting air attacks, we have deprived the Japs of the power to check the momentum of our ever-growing and ever-advancing military forces.

"We have reduced their shipping by more than 3,000,000 tons.

"We have overcome their original advantage in the air.

"We have cut off from a return to the homeland tens of thousands of beleaguered Japanese troops

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Groups of resistance intensifying help to Allies—Extension of sabotage disclosed.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, June 13—"Material aid given to the Allied forces by the Army of Resistance within France is far greater than is known to anyone outside the armies of occupation—its victims."

This is the report of a member of the foreign service of a neutral country who left France the third day after the Allied landings.

Sent to various parts of France to investigate cases involving his nationals, who are numerous among foreign workers there and who recently were confused with French workers sent to work in Germany, he was able to obtain an intimate view of conditions.

"Everybody in France is doing what he can against the Germans," he said. "Resistance is general. Maquis resistance is now only a small part of the open hostility to the occupation troops and practically the entire remainder of the population is in silent league with the forces opposing the Nazis. No German soldier is safe anywhere, no material which doesn't risk sabotage.

This man visited many factories, and everywhere he found evidence of sabotaged machinery and damaged output.

Sabotage Widespread

Isolated posts of Germans are no longer unmolested, and with their dispersion in villages and farms to guard against air-borne troop landings many thousands of these with nightfall are obliged to enclose themselves in places of safety.

But even if they do escape attack these troops are likely to find their arms or tires cut to ribbons and their engines full of sand.

The Maquisards had become much bolder even before the Allied debarkations. The sound of machine guns is familiar at night throughout rural France as the Maquisards attack German posts or the Germans reply.

While the Army of Resistance as such has not appeared on the scene except in small attacks, the Germans now are fighting in a country openly hostile, and Partisan warfare is being waged against them everywhere, especially along lines of communications.

The Partisans for weeks past have been more successful than the Germans have admitted. Never a night passes without dozens of German soldiers being killed and their uniforms, arms, and papers taken.

German Uniforms Worn

Alsatians speaking German and organized into groups dressed in German uniforms, have continued on errands on which German soldiers themselves were bound. They were hence able to blow up plants, depots, and bridges and attack other groups, thus throwing the whole military section into a state of uncertainty.

The regular Army of Resistance is larger than has been reported. Towns, cities, and even villages have secret depots of arms and uniforms which were secretly made and hidden in France in the past 10 months. Places of sequestration were in factories

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Bayeux Celebrates Liberation

Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

Allied officers and French war correspondent address civilians as Bayeux celebrates its liberation, the first French town freed from the Germans. American and British flags are displayed on the bunting-draped platform. Fighting French flag is at left.

British take Troarn as Americans go beyond Mountebourg; Rommel reported out.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A general rapid advance has taken place on all fronts in Normandy today.

To the east of the beachhead, a sudden seven-mile sweep forward has brought British troops to Troarn, nine miles east of Caen.

South of Bayeux, another advance is announced, though actual details are not yet forthcoming.

Meanwhile, the Americans captured the road junction of Balleroy on the edge of the Cerisy Forest, and to the northeast, pushing through Mountebourg, 15 miles from Cherbourg, they captured Leham, two miles to the south.

For two days the 4th Division had been held up outside Mountebourg as artillery attacked the stronghold. With the attack today came a stiff fight with German units that had bicycled over from Cherbourg.

Some Allied troops are pushing westward from Carentan, which was captured the previous day. The Germans say a new air-borne Allied force has landed on the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula and is advancing to meet those from Carentan.

Capture of the Forest of Cerisy by the Americans the previous day brings the Allies within seven miles of the main-road junction at the base of the peninsula—Saint Lô. It is around Saint Lô that Marshal Rommel is said to have some reserves.

Altogether, Marshal Rommel, who incidentally is reported in some quarters to have been ousted, is estimated to have 250,000 men on the Normandy front—between 14 and 15 divisions, including three armored ones. Nevertheless, the Germans pulled back so rapidly before the advance of the United States 2d Division at the Cerisy Forest that no demolition was effected.

The general Allied plan so far seems to be a gradual extension of the beachhead, keeping Marshal Rommel's forces plentifully occupied, while, behind the lines, the divisions of the invasion army are being assembled ready for a major advance. In the near future a port of the dimensions of Cherbourg presumably will be needed for the reception of heavy equipment and immense quantities of supplies.

Both in Russia and Italy, pressure against the German "fortress" is developing. On the Karelian Isthmus, where the Germans, much to the disgust of the Finns, refuse to recognize the Russian move as an offensive, the Red Army under Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov has pushed on in rainy, misty weather to Raivola, 36 miles from the key port of Viipuri (Viborg).

Presumably the Russians intend to push on to Viipuri, hoping that Finnish resistance by then may have come to an end. The Germans are reported to have ordered the evacuation of all civilians from the coast line of the Gulf of Finland.

In Italy, where there has been a slight slowing up of the advance, no doubt for consolidation of the extended supply system, the main gains have been on the Adriatic, where General Leese's men have pushed on five miles north of Pescara. The advance up the River Tiber is being spearheaded by South Africans.

Invasion:

American Division Takes Montebourg

Fighting men of the United States Fourth Division hammering toward Cherbourg captured Montebourg, 14 miles southeast of the prize port, after a fierce bat-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Finns Waited Too Long, Soviet Now to Take Over

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 12. Delayed—At 11 o'clock on the night of June 11, Moscow's victory cannon boomed again after a month of silence to announce that Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's forces on the Karelian Isthmus had breached Finnish defenses on a 25-mile front and advanced some 15 miles to liberate the seaside resort of Terijoki and 80 other towns and villages.

The salvos seemed louder and more earth-shaking and window-rattling than any in previous times. The opening of the offensive against the Finns, reported by Helsinki Radio three days previously, surprised nobody. People here had looked for the move on Finland any day, since the peace talks with the Finns fell through at the end of March.

Soviet Delayed Action

However, spring comes late in that sector and after the snows melt it is some time before the soggy earth dries out sufficiently for military operations.

Furthermore, the Russians in all probability deliberately delayed it as long as they thought there was any hope the Finns might suddenly have a change of heart.

The Finns ascribed this delay to the supposed impregnability of their German-built fortifications and their determination was reinforced by the false sense of security into which some of their leaders permitted themselves to be lulled.

They have now been suddenly jolted by the thunder of General Govorov's artillery.

They may still argue that the Russians, though they have rolled up front-line defenses, are still below the area of the famous Manherheim Line, which extended from Koivisto Forts on the Finnish Gulf to the mouth of the Vuoksi River on Lake Ladoga, utilizing a string of long, narrow lakes that empty into the Vuoksi.

But in the offensive of January and February of 1940, this same General Govorov and his artillery literally pulverized the Finnish pillboxes and bunkers of the Man-

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Willkie Bases Rights of Negro On Rights of Human Freedom

This is the second of a series of seven articles by Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, who holds that, in his judgment, the Republican Resolutions Committee and the convention when it meets in Chicago this month might well consider the question of the Negro and his civil rights, especially since it was under Republican leadership that the Negro was legally and constitutionally guaranteed "the same rights as every other citizen of the United States."

By Wendell L. Willkie

NEW YORK, June 13—Under the leadership of Lincoln, in the fires of Civil War, the Republican Party's struggle to save the Union was transposed into the great moral issue of human freedom. By the Emancipation Proclamation and by amendments to the Federal Constitution under Republican leadership, the Negro was legally and constitutionally guaranteed exactly the same rights as every other citizen of the United States.

It is, therefore, strange that Republicans, year after year, yield to the old states' rights argument and a narrow interpretation of Federal power to prevent the passage of Federal statutes which constitute the only practical method by which the Negro's rights can be assured him.

One of these basic rights is the right to vote. Another is the right to live free of the haunting fear and the too-frequent actuality of mob violence. The first can be guaranteed under the circum-

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Bay State Shipyards Show Drop Of 14,000 Workers in Half-Year

Nearly 14,000 workers have left shipbuilding in Massachusetts, now the State's biggest industry, during the past six months despite the increasing demand, Powell M. Cabot, State War Manpower Director for the War Manpower Commission, reported here today.

While part of the drop is due to the draft, the balance is credited chiefly to workers seeking what they think will be more permanent jobs in less essential industry. More would have got out of shipbuilding except for the difficulties in obtaining release.

This decrease makes the most conspicuous feature of a definite downward trend in war plants throughout the State. Employment in some 800 major war plants covered in the Federal surveys has fallen off over 34,000 workers during the past year.

The total employed in May, of 1943, stood at 736,273, two months ago it was down to 716,285, and last month to 702,027. The data was gathered by the United States Employment Service.

The decline in recent months

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Buck Private Salutes And Gets 70 'Bucks'

CHANUTE FIELD, Ill. (AP)—An old Army tradition made Private Leon Stewart $70 richer.

Custom decrees a newly commissioned officer must give a dollar bill to the first enlisted man to salute him. Private Stewart was walking near the barracks of a group of cadets who a few minutes earlier had been commissioned second lieutenants.

Out came 70 new officers. Private Stewart used one hand to salute, the other to collect.

Invasion Puzzle: Why Don't Germans Attack?; Air-Borne Troops Revolutionize Warfare

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 13—German failure to mount a major counterattack against the British-Canadian front in Normandy continues to be the biggest immediate invasion puzzle.

For there is now no doubt but that the Germans are showing weakness in the central section of the front, where Panzer (armored) formations are having to do the work of infantry. They are forced to hold vital ground, instead of grouping for large-scale counter-blows.

Then there's the poor showing of the Luftwaffe. When it stayed on the ground it was at least a major question mark. But last night it showed its hand in sporadic raids on the invasion base of England.

Sirens wailed in London for the first time since the invasion. One enemy plane was shot down in an East London area.

Other raiders struck minor blows against East Anglia and Southern England. There were some casualties and damage.

But there appeared to be no well-defined attack which could possibly bring any appreciable dislocation of this great island base.

Meanwhile in Normandy, stiffened air resistance yesterday seems only to have amounted to about 200 Nazi aircraft over the beaches during the day.

Against this, the Anglo-American air effort is described as reaching record proportions of 6,000 flights—ineluding an attack by 1400 Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers—the greatest force of bombers ever sent out of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Children Cheer Allies With Fascist Salute

Recorded by CBS

London, June 13

French children in recently liberated areas in France are beginning to learn the two-finger V-for-Victory sign. But several tots under four, born since the German occupation, cheerfully gave one vigorous Fascist salute—the only greeting they knew.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13—A week of fighting in Normandy in which Allied air-borne and sea-borne troops have now successfully established contact suggests a revolution in tactical warfare.

When man took to the air, the art, of war entered a third and new dimension. That was a stage in development which is not likely to be repeated because there is no known fourth dimension in which to fight.

Much has been written about the importance of air supremacy; and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery has stated that supremacy in the air must be the forerunner of victory on the ground below. This doctrine has received wonderful confirmation in the last week.

Part of Naval Strength

Without supremacy in the air the great Allied naval convoys could never have assembled in invasion ports or made the hazardous passage across the English Channel with the first waves of the invading troops on board.

It was air supremacy that crushed resistance on the beaches

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Hopes for New Autos Soon Dampened by OPA Official

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upsetting predictions of any immediate conversion of war plants to partial automobile production, Elliott Taylor, Chief of the Automobile Rationing Branch of the Office of Price Administration, today told a meeting of automobile distributors that there are no indications that any new cars will be made for civilian use until either Germany or Japan is defeated.

At the same time the Washington delegate to the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association meeting in the Hotel Statler hinted at the probability that rationing of used cars is not far distant as a further step towards safeguarding America's vital transportation system.

Of the three commodities, gasoline, tires and automobiles, Mr. Taylor held that the automobile today was potentially the greatest conservation problem. He indicated that synthetic materials were beating the tire problem, and that gasoline supplies could be expected to at least hold their own, even if they do not improve, in the months to come.

Rationing Job

"But unless the war ends much sooner than most experts think," the OPA authority predicted, "the biggest automobile rationing job is ahead rather than behind us, as we have all hoped. The longer the war lasts, the tighter new-car rationing will become and the closer we approach used-car rationing."

Adding up the new-car situation in crisp terms, Mr. Taylor stated: "There are simply not enough cars to go around, and no more are in sight despite the claims of some commentators that they can see a few of them just around the corner."

While Mr. Taylor was firmly convinced that new car production would not begin before one or the other of the powers opposing the United Nations was defeated, this did not entirely deny the predictions of many authorities that new cars would again be in production before the year is out, since many believe that Germany will surrender this year. But Mr. Taylor strongly denied the many allusions to the possibility that new cars would be placed in production as soon as the invasion was well established on European soil.

Industry Opposed

As a matter of fact, Mr. Taylor pointed out that the automobile industry itself was strongly opposed to any so-called emergency production program before the end of the war that would permit of any one or two companies to resume production before the others. And in order to keep production costs down, he said the companies would prefer to wait until they could produce in quantity, rather than in small, costly volume.

The rationing chief's address highlighted the second of a two-day annual convention of the Association, to be climaxed tonight with a banquet, attended by Governor Saltonstall. Postwar plans of the Association will also be aired tonight. Everyone seemed to agree with Mr. Taylor that eligibility for new 1942 cars still in stock will become more and more restricted, and that State quotas will be reduced.

Because the primary purposes of price ceilings and rationing are entirely different, Mr. Taylor corrected the impression that price ceilings necessarily would be accompanied by rationing of used cars. Price ceilings were instituted last week, but rationing will be delayed until the need is definitely assured, he said.

This meant to the dealers that there are no immediate plans for rationing, but that the possibility grows more and more pronounced each day that rationing may have to be instituted.

On the brighter side of the motor sales picture, Mr. Taylor envisaged an unprecedented postwar demand for automobiles with 6,500,000 former car owners without cars by July, 1945, and by the same token, 9,500,000 owners driving around in "junkers" worth less than $100.

We figured a pentup demand for 10,500,000 new cars after the war and in three years he estimated that this figure might well reach 21,000,000.

Officers re-elected by the association today were Lyle E. Harris, President, and Harold J. Moye, Treasurer.

U. S. Builders Challenged On Setup in Cities

Builders from all over the United States meeting in Boston today were asked what they intended to do about the challenging condition of disentegrating American cities whose ability to keep in exstence was held dependent upon their power to levy higher and higher taxes on depreciating properties.

Posing the challenge and insisting that building organizations demand the adoption of sound, economic systems for the protection of their business, Dean Walter R. MacCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Architecture sounded the postwar keynote of "city rebuilding" at the second of a four-day session of three large building organizations.

Many Delegates

Nearly 1,000 delegates were in the audience representing the Building Officials Conference of America, the Massachusetts Building Commissioners and Inspectors Association and the New England Building Officials Conference.

They gave a militant response to Dean MacCornack's declaration that replanning and reconstruction of American cities represented the postwar frontiers for further development of the nation's resources. He ridiculed the idea of boasting about America's high standards of civilization while "crime costs are reckoned at $1,000,000,000 a month and only a decade ago 15,000,000 people were out of work."

"What right have we to speak of high standards of living," Mr. MacCornack asked, "when one-half of our population normally earns too little to provide decent shelter for themselves?"

Solution to Problem

In working out the proper solutions to the problems he posed, the Dean envisaged the means for bridging the perilous gap of unemployment between war and peace, while spending funds for something of lasting benefit. He would have private enterprise take the initiative in the rebuilding program.

"The work which might be done in this direction," he concluded, "finds occasion and necessity, not in the immediate devastation of war, but in the disastrous potentialities of latent decay."

Other speakers before the conference today were Thomas Fansler, Director of the Home Safety Division of the National Safety Council, Prof. Leighton T. Bohl, Chief of the Engineering Division, Brown University and Prof. Walter C. Voss, of M. I. T.

Building Leaders Attend Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

Postwar Building Problems Being Discussed at Hotel Statler

Left to right: James H. Mooney, President of the New England Building Officials Conference; John J. Terry, President of the Massachusetts Building Commissioners and Inspectors Association; Walker S. Lee, President of the Building Officials Conference of America.

Boston Barber of Barrymore Has Groomed Many Notables

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One nice thing about Frank Bruno is that he'll give the same meticulous care to cutting the hair of a newspaper reporter or the cop on the beat as he once gave to grooming the head of the great actor, John Barrymore.

Of course it wasn't because he had been the favorite Boston barber of the "Great Profile" that I went first to Frank's shop, obscurely off the beaten path on the second floor of the Colonial Building on Boylston Street. It was just that one of my newspaper colleagues assured me that you could get a good job done with a minimum of conversation and that's rare in barbers.

Came From Italy

But discovery that Frank Bruno had been the barber selected by some of the immortals of the American stage and had been cutting the hair of the theatrically great in Boston for 47 years made the bi-monthly visits to Frank's shop that much more interesting.

Frank, who came to this country from southern Italy when 10 years old and who has been cutting hair since he was 12, would never tell you about the famous men whose hair he has cut. Someone else has to tell you and then you have to worm it out of him piecemeal.

So many great names of the American stage have passed through his shop that Frank, whose scholarly look would lead you to believe he was a college professor were you to meet on the street, has a hard time remembering details about their visits.

John Barrymore, however, he remembers well. It was in the days when Frank's shop was in the Tremont Theater building.

"I used to cut Barrymore's hair in the dressing room in those days," Frank relates. "He was just becoming famous then and was always fussy about his appearance."

Called by Barrymore

Frank recalled when the younger Barrymore was playing in "The Fortune Hunter." One night he sent for me just about 10 minutes before curtain time.

"Frankie," Barrymore said to me, "I want a hair cut. I've got to look handsome for the first act."

"I protested that 10 minutes wasn't enough time but he insisted although his wife, Michael Strange, was equally insistent that it would mean a late curtain," Frank said.

"Well the curtain was late, about five minutes, and the next day the show's manager wired from New York ordering Barrymore to appear for extra rehearsals every day for a week."

John Drew, Barrymore's uncle, was another regular customer of Frank's when he was playing in Boston.

Two of the funniest men Frank ever had in his chair were Raymond Hitchcock and Leo Carrillo. But most comics, Frank said, are never funny off stage.

Eltinge a Friend

Julian Eltinge, the well-remembered female-impersonator of old B. F. Keith days, was a long-standing friend as well as customer of Frank Bruno. Eltinge, whose real name was William Dalton, was a Brighton boy who had a hard struggle to gain a foothold in the theater.

His friendship with Frank began when he came into his shop one day without a nickel and the friendly barber gave him the "works" "on the cuff." Eltinge never forgot this and paid him back many times over the years.

Harry Houdini always came to Frank's shop when playing in Boston. The quiet-spoken, almost shy barber, found Houdini a "very human fellow." He mystified the barbers and customers as well by pulling bills out of the air and threading needles with his teeth.

Theater managers and producers also got to know Frank and the the old days when Frank's shop was in the Tremont Theater building no wise manager would ever fail to provide Frank with tickets to the opening night.

How He Liked Show

Some of them, like Henry W. Savage, figured that Frank's word of mouth advertising of their shows with the customers in his shop was invaluable, Morning after opening night managers usually dropped in to find out how he liked the show.

Other theater greats whom Frank has had for customers include: Irving Berlin, Florenz Ziegfeld, George White, Jack Donahue, who, according to Frank was one of the soberest men that ever sat in his chair; Andy Tombs, Billy B. Van, Fred Stone, Frank Craven, and Walter Huston.

Noisiest customers to invade Frank's barber shop over the years were the vaudeville performers from Keith's in its heydey. They, says, Frank, were a happy-go-lucky bunch and always made plenty of noise.

Frank feels that the United States has been very kind to him. He became a citizen when he was 21 years of age and has never missed voting in an election since. A great family man, Frank is proudest of his only daughter's child, Peter Francis Murphy, Jr., "the greatest kid that ever was."

DeWitt Takes The Command At Boston Port

Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., is the new commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, it was announced at headquarters today. Simultaneously, announcement was made in San Francisco of the arrival there of Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, former commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation who is now commanding the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. General DeWitt assumed command last Friday.

Expressing his satisfaction at being assigned to Boston, General DeWitt, formerly Deputy Port Commander for New York, paid high tribute today to the organization and facilities of this port. Referring to the fine record which the Boston Port of Embarkation already has made, General DeWitt predicted further expansion of the activities of his command.

Boston is playing a large part in the shipment of personnel and material overseas according to the new Port commander, who added that studies are now under way to prepare for additional expansion in operations. All such action, explained General DeWitt would of necessity be governed by the progress of the war in Europe.

Stressing the need for secrecy, General DeWitt expressed the appreciation of his command to the press for their co-operation. "Some of the things we do," said the General, "may seem unreasonable but from the standpoint of security in moving supplies and personnel we can't go too far. This basis of operations is a very important thing. It has and will produce dividends."

The General wears the ribbon of the Legion of Merit—degree of officer. This was received in February, 1943, for "exceptionally meritorious conduct and the performance of outstanding service while executive officer of the New York Port of Embarkation."

The new commander is a West Point graduate, a cavalry officer who served in France during World War I, and a highly trained military supply executive. Graduating from the Army War College in 1938, General DeWitt was assistant chief of staff for supply with the First Cavalry Division at Fort Bliss, Texas. In November, 1940, he became a member of the War Department General Staff in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply.

G.O.P. Candidates in Maine Ready for June 19 Test

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 13—Major state issues have been notably absent in Maine's three-candidate contest for the Republican nomination for Governor.

As the June 19 primaries draw nearer, it is therefore evident that organizational strength, candidate personality, and reputation and ability to attract voters to the polls in a light-ballot year, rather than important issues, will decide the G. O. P. winner.

In many cases the three candidates—Roy L. Fernald, Winterport and Bangor lawyer; Senator Horace A. Hildreth, President of the Senate, and Representative F. Ardine Richardson, Speaker of the House—are agreed on the nature of Maine's problems, although in some respects they differ widely on their solution.

They also differ widely in personality. Mr. Fernald, who is making his third attempt at the gubernatorial nomination, is dynamic, a hard hitter, whose liberalism in traditionally conservative Maine is sometimes viewed as radical.

Senator Hildreth is cut on somewhat more conservative lines, although not politically afraid to voice his ideas, such as when he proposed recently that voting be made compulsory — a proposal some political leaders thought unwise in midcampaign.

Mr. Richardson is built along the solid lines of the Maine farmer he is. His service to Maine agriculture as Master of the Maine State Grange for eight years is highly praised.

Background of Candidates

On the sidelines awaiting the outcome of the G. O. P. gubernatorial campaign is Paul J. Jullien of Winterport, former Maine State Department Commander of the American Legion, who is unopposed for the Democratic nomination for Governor. His chances for a September election victory depend almost entirely upon the possibility of a major scism developing in the Republican ranks through the primary contest.

Background of the three men from whom G. O. P. voters will choose their 1944 nominee for Governor includes interesting facts.

Easily the most colorful figure is Mr. Fernald. Holder of nine earned college degrees, a student of government, Mr. Fernald asserts that he has pointed his entire career to being Governor of Maine. In two previous gubernatorial battles he has been heavily defeated, perhaps because Maine voters were apprehensive of the changes he would institute in the Pine Tree State.

But he is far from discouraged. He is confident of victory this year. He has changed his tactics. Rather than stressing issues and ideas he is concentrating upon the organizational work. He is his own campaign manager, explaining, "I am making my own decisions and my own mistakes. It will be the same when I am Governor."

The forceful young attorney has not abandoned his ideas. He is just not stressing them at this time. Still favored by Mr. Fernald are abolition of the Governor's Council, consolidation of schools to increase educational efficiency and standards, streamlining of county government, easing of the tax load on Maine farmers to better the competitive position in the national and world markets. He is also concentrating on postwar re-employment plans.

His campaign slogan is "Economy—No New Taxes."

Mr. Fernald served in the Maine House of Representatives from 1931 through 1934 and in the State Senate from 1935 through 1938, being chosen Republican Floor Leader in the upper branch in 1937.

On May 25, 1942, he volunteered for service in the United States as a private. He was honorably discharged on April 25, 1943, for physical reasons. He had risen from private to First Lieutenant.

Senator Hildreth is also a student of government. His campaign is stressing, among other things, states' rights. He favors co-operative action on the part of the states to regain some of the rights which have slipped away to the Federal Government. He proposes action to limit the fields of Federal and State taxation. For instance, he said, it may be feasible to pass a constitutional amendment to make the Federal Government the sole income-tax collection agency. Such an amendment could provide, he explained, that 50 per cent of the receipts be returned to the states.

The Hildreth campaign is stressing the need for increased compensation for Maine teachers as a means of improving state educational standards. He also favors consolidation of schools and expansion of vocational facilities.

Keenly interested in Maine's aviation future, the Senate President believes expanded plane service will speed Maine's commercial development and expansion of its recreation business.

Other proposals stressed by Senator Hildreth are the necessity for a green light to industries to enable them to take care of the postwar employment problem, development of state postwar employment projects chiefly as a protective measure, expansion of Maine's institutional facilities.

A graduate of Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School, Senator Hildreth gained legal training in the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, later becoming a partner in the Portland, Maine, law firm of Cook, Hutchinson, Pierce, and Connell.

In 1939 and 1940 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives. Since 1941 he has been in the State Senate.

Senator Hildreth was a pioneer in the development of the peat moss industry in Washington County.

Political Obligations Avoided

Representative Richardson considers his gubernatorial campaign a test to determine whether a man of moderate financial means has a chance to capture the State's highest office.

He purposely is accepting very little financial aid in his campaign for this reason. Also his friends say he does not wish to be obligated politically if he should win.

Representative Richardson has been a member of the Maine House of Representatives for six years.

An outstanding rural leader he has served as Town Moderator in Strong for 25 years and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Other activities include chairmanship of the Wage Hour Board, membership in the State War Bond Committee and on the Augusta Appeals Board in the Selective Service.

His eight years as Master of the Maine State Grange gained him statewide prominence. So diligent was he in the Grange work that his friends say that as President he was the Grange. He served as Chaplain of the National Grange from 1939 to 1943.

In his campaign, the Strong Representative is advocating increased vocational training to bring education closer to the needs of the students, improvement of educational facilities, advancement of teachers' pay, and a farm program.

As for postwar plans for employment, Representative Richardson is ready to go forward with plans now being developed under the Sewall administration.

More Entertainers Held Need On Battlefronts of the World

G. I. Joe needs more professional entertainers from home to visit him at the battlefronts of the world, and today Sammy Walsh, comedian and veteran of five entertainment trips, came back to his home town of Boston to tell what a satisfying and rewarding job it is.

Mr. Walsh has been cited four times for his services and he says: "There's nothing like the feeling you get that you are giving those kids a taste of the home they left and that they're fighting for."

He has sung and danced and joked for the boys in Italy, Africa, the South Pacific, and Australia. They have sat in pouring tropical rain to watch him do his act, and then they have clustered about him and said: "Call up my Mom when you get home, will you, and tell her I'm all right."

He has three notebooks full of telephone numbers in Boston, New York, and Chicago, of mothers, brothers, sisters, and fathers whom he has promised to call up.

Clean Entertainment

The boys in this army, Mr. Walsh says emphatically, want clean, live entertainment by professional entertainers. They don't demand that their entertainers be headliners, by any means. Above all, the show must be clean, not because the Army brasshats have ruled it so, but because G. I. Joe himself wants it that way.

His audiences have been of all sizes, from 50 to 12,000, and he has played an average of two shows a day throughout a trip. "It's a case of one-nighting around the world," he explained with a rueful grin, "and one-nighting even in Massachusetts is hard."

He ate Spam in Italy and North Africa, and bully-beef from Australia in the Pacific Theater. These entertainers—soldiers in greasepaint, as they have been called—get no basic training to fit them for the rigors of their work, and are given no time for the hardening-up process to take place before they go on tour. That makes it tough at first, he says, and he himself has taken off something like 30 pounds since he started out a year ago February. "But on me it looks good—off," he says.

Met Schoolmate

He brought home to Mrs. Herbert Thornhill of Boston a coin-silver bracelet fashioned by her son, Private First Class Trevor Thornhill. Mr. Walsh and Private Thornhill had been schoolmates at the Prince School on Newbury Street in their boyhood years and met up again out in New Guinea.

"The boys want mail," Mr. Walsh declared. "That's no sales-talk put on by the Government; it's the truth. Not just mail from some stranger who thinks they may be lonesome, but mail from their folks and from their girl friend. In G. I. language, they 'sweat out the sugar report' (wait longingly for mail-call and a love-letter from their sweethearts), and and it means more than you'll ever know to get mail from home."

The United Service Organizations, which is supported locally by more than $1,000,000 each year contributed to the United War Fund by Bostonians, will open a drive for more entertainers soon, and provide special facilities here for auditions. There's not much money in it, Sammy Walsh admits, but you have a lot of fun and you know you're doing your part to help the war along.

Revenue Office Gives Paper

Old and obsolete forms and records of the Boston Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue provided the waste paper salvage campaign with 29 tons of additional paper during the past three weeks, according to Denis W. Delaney, Collector.

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Five Negro Brothers in Army Set Record With Promotions

Five Negro brothers, veterans of the Massachusetts National Guard, have won four commissions and one sergeancy in the United States Army, establishing an unparalleled record, according to an announcement from Camp Breckenridge, Ky., where the 372d Infantry is located. Three of them are with the regiment, one is an instructor at Camp Butner, N. C., and the fifth brother is overseas.

They are the Phillips brothers of Medford. The three "fighting Phillipses" at the Kentucky camp are First Lieut. William H. Phillips, Second Lieut. Richard K. Phillips, and Technical Sergeant Raymond L. Phillips. First Lieut. Ernest Phillips is with the Engineer Corps troops at Camp Butner and Second Lieut. Cecil F. Phillips, has left a Pacific port for overseas duty.

Fighting for the United States in the Army is a natural heritage of these brothers. Their father, Raymond L. Phillips, was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and their grandfather, William H. Phillips, was a veteran of the Civil War.

Members of the 3d Battalion, 372d Infantry, the brothers have been represented in the National Guard outfit since 1929 when First Lieut. William Phillips enlisted. Coming up through the ranks, this officer won his badge as expert rifleman and now serves as section leader in a weapons company.

Lieut. Richard Phillips enlisted in 1935. In January, 1943, he graduated from the infantry school at Fort Benning and now commands a rifle platoon. Sergeant Phillips, a national guardsman since 1934, has refused opportunities to qualify for a commission, but prefers to stay as a platoon sergeant with Company K.

The 372d Infantry trained with the National Guard in summer maneuvers and in winter weekly drills. The battalion headquarters was in the South Armory in Boston. On March 10, 1941, the regiment became a part of the United States Army. Since then the infantrymen have been located at Fort Devens, Mass.; Fort Dix, N. J., and New York City.

Shipyards of Bay State Show Drop Of 14,000 Workers in Past Six Months

Continued from Page 1

has been largely concentrated in shipbuilding. Here are the shipyard figures:

May of last year 107,754, six months ago 114,484, March this year 105,633, April 102,975, and last month 100,855.

For the first time this spring the number of women employed in the 800 plants of Massachusetts shows a decrease, Mr. Cabot added. The decline from March to May measured 2,500.

A year ago the total reached 263,873, in March of this year 270,301, and in May slid back to 267,805.

However, in Greater Boston the women have held more tightly to their jobs. Their employment here leveled off this spring and May brought a slight increase over March.

There are 8,000 more women employed in Greater Boston war plants than a year ago. The government reports 72,603 in May of 1943, 80,812 in March of 1944, and 80,977 in May this year.

"New women workers are not coming into the market now," Mr. Cabot commented. "Some of those employed are going back into the home and others into non-essential industry, according to our reports from over the State."

Employment in the war plants of Greater Boston has held up better than in the State at large. Though the Boston total is nearly 10,000 less than six months back, it runs the same as a year ago. The government surveys give this:

May, a year ago, 257,320; six months ago, 267,027; March, this year, 262,453; April, 259,495, and last month 257,345.

Employment in textiles is down all over Massachusetts. On the other hand, the number of workers in electrical machinery is up.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Egyptian Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Thursday

Wesley Copplestone, tenor, Hazel Hallett, pianist, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

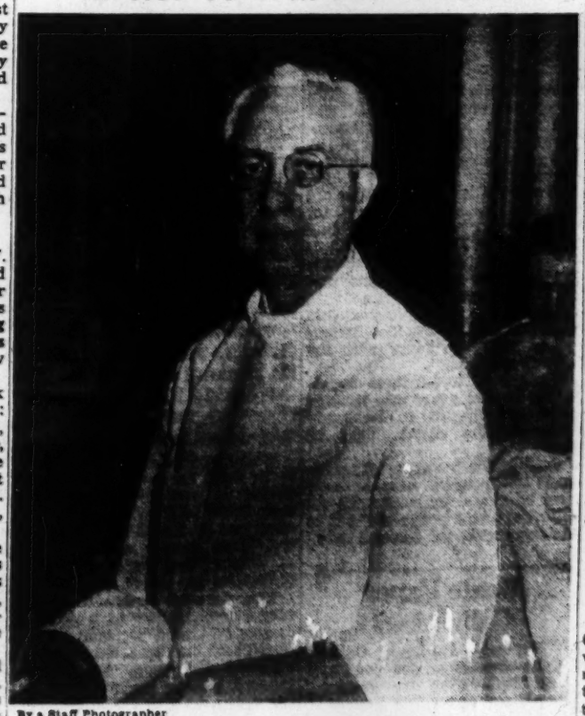
Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Nursery Training School Offers Six-Weeks' Course

The six-weeks' course offered since the war by the Nursery Training School of Boston, to meet the heavy demand for trained help in nursery schools and child care centers, begins June 21, it was announced today.

Subjects include child development in early years, case work, practice teaching, and others. Dr. Abigail Adams Eliot is director of the school.

Artist of Barber Shears



By a Staff Photographer

He Has Trimmed Many a Noted Head

Frank V. Bruno, veteran Boston barber, who has cut the hair of some of the noted figures of the American theater during the past four decades.

Boys' Assault Case Coming to Trial

Eight Dorchester High School boys will be tried in the juvenile session of Dorchester District Court June 27 on charges of assault on Jewish schoolmates as a result of 22 complaints granted yesterday by Judge Sadie L. Shulman, Special Justice.

Judge Shulman disallowed 21 complaints sought in the same incidents for which the 22 complaints were allowed. Hearing on the issuance of complaints began last week and were based on incidents occurring May 11 and 12 when Jewish schoolboys were attacked aboard a Boston Elevated bus and on a rapid transit train.

Of the 22 complaints allowed 16 were for assault and battery and six for disorderly conduct. A complaint against a ninth boy under the recently adopted State Race Libel Law will also be sought through the Attorney General's office by Jacob Levy, counsel for the Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park Good Neighbor Association who represented the victims.

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cooler

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight. Moderately cool Wednesday. Diminishing winds becoming moderate tonight and gentle Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday. Cooler tonight; moderate temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight; moderate temperatures inland but cool along the coast Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:46 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 9:07 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.

Grange Parley Cancelled

The New England conference of Grange lecturers and workers, which usually bring 1,000 to 1,500 members of the National Grange to one of New England's agricultural colleges and is the annual outstanding Grange event of the Northeast, has again been cancelled this year because of the war, it is announced by the big farm organization.

Special Price Controls For Textiles Opposed

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Representative Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, Republican leader of the House Banking Committee, declared today that "the President will be justified in vetoing" the price-control measure unless Congress throws out the Bankhead Amendment to give special price treatment to the textile industry.

The vigorous Michigan member led a movement for a political truce to head off what he viewed as the beginning of a stampede threatening to wreck price-control barriers against inflation

Some veteran lawmakers, meantime, prviately expressed concern that, in the case of a veto, Mr. Roosevelt would turn to his war powers to maintain price control. They recalled the President's "you do it or I will" message of 1942 when he asked Congress for speedy enactment of price-control legislation.

The House met an hour early today and before nightfall probably will dispose of the controversial amendment sponsored by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and already approved by the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt branded the proposal as inflationary, but Senator Bankhead chalenged Administration claims that it would raise consumer costs of textile goods by $250,000,000 to $350,000,000. The Amendment calls for adjustment of textile price ceilings to reflect a parity price for raw cotton to the farmer, plus milling costs of 90 per cent of the textile industry and a "reasonable profit" on items designated as essential by the War Production Board and the War Food Administration.

Mr. Wolcott took the House floor after that body tentatively approved an amendment stripping the Office of Price Administration of power to put price ceilings on watermelons, and received proposals for a broad panel of other exemptions.

He implored his colleagues to "get the courage to preserve this country for the boys fighting for it over there," and to remember "that we are legislating in respect to a broader field than just watermelons or tobacco or cotton or any other particular product—we are legislating here today in respect to inflation."

Beachhead Troops Get Daily Papers

LONDON, June 13 (CBS)—Daily newspapers are now getting across to the troops in France—one to every eight men, the London Radio reports.

"Troops on the beachheads are able to read London editions the same day they are published," the broadcast said.

Crystal-Clear 'Bubbles'

Wide World

Plexiglas Plane Cockpit Canopies Ready to Be Trimmed

Gleaming rows of Plexiglas "bubbles" wait to be finished and trimmed at the Rohm and Haas Company plant at Bristol, Pa. The company developed the revolutionary one-piece plane-cockpit canopy. Formed by a special process designed to preserve the excellent optical properties of Plexiglas, the new canopy has been acclaimed by pilots, particularly because of the improved rear vision. The one-piece enclosure gives the pilot all-around vision.

War Loan Drive Opens in High Gear

TEXARKANA, U. S. A., June 13 (AP)—This Texas-Arkansas border city, led by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., threw its whole weight today into the launching of the Fifth War Loan Drive.

For the Secretary, from the moment he arrived until he officially opened the $16,000,000,000 War Loan Drive at 9 p. m. (Central War Time), Civilian D-Day brought in a continuous round of activities.

He toured two war plants, spoke at a luncheon, watched a long parade, participated in a Bond Rally and held a brief press conference.

Governors Present

Governors Coke Stevenson of Texas and Homer Adkins of Arkansas were among political dignitaries present and motion picture and radio stars arrived to participate in the night radio show on which President Roosevelt spoke.

The United States has spent $200,000,000,000 on the war so far and before the year is out another $95,000,000,000 will be spent, Secretary Morgenthau said in opening the drive.

"General Marshall told me last Wednesday before he left for England that our war expenditure for the last three months of this year will be the highest yet and that we've just started," the Treasury head said in a script prepared for delivery on a four-network broadcast that opened the campaign for $16,000,000,000.

Cost of March to Rome

"To march from Naples to Rome cost $6,700,000,000. I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost to march from Rome to Berlin.

"The cost of taking the Marshall Islands was $6,000,000,000. I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost us to go from the Marshall Islands to Tokyo."

Urging support of the Fifth War Loan Drive, Mr. Morgenthau stated: "The harder we fight the sooner we're going to win. If our armed forces don't get the money they need—all the money they need—they can't fight as hard, and they can't win as soon. It's just as simple as that.

"The very life of democracy is the people's trust in themselves. The people can finance their security in a free world."

"The war isn't over yet," Mr. Morgenthau stated as he unleashed the nation's newest War Bond Drive, a drive which had already achieved considerable momentum in many sections of the country with invasion-spurred sales.

We Dare Not Forget

"Our military leaders and the men fighting under their command ardently hope and sincerely believe that there are no Americans who need to be told that this is the wrong time to relax.

"Tonight let us tell each other what we dare not forget; this is the time for new effort; this is the time for fresh exertion, the time for more from all of us—more of everything — everything we're called on to give for this great crusade—everything we're called on to make for it with our hands —everything we must hold steadfast in our hearts.

"This is a time for reaffirming that faith by which we live—that fighting faith with which our country—together with all free countries—defends its life today —that marching faith by which free peoples are moving into the future."

Work for World Agency Told by Rayburn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—Congress, supported "by the enlightened judgment of the people," is determining a foreign policy that will protect American security and promote world order, according to Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House.

To support this statement, Mr. Rayburn, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night, recalled that during recent weeks a bi-partisan group of eight Senators has held discussions with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the general principles basing an international organization in accordance with the Moscow declaration.

Concurrently Secretary Hull is carrying forward similar discussions with a group from the House of Representatives, he said, and initiating informal discussions on the establishment of international peace with Great Britain, Russia, China, and other United Nations.

Mr. Rayburn, who as Speaker of the House since 1939, has had a hand in shaping congressional sentiment on foreign affairs, reviewed briefly the prewar Capitol Hill record that included repeal of the arms embargo, enactment of the Selective Service law, and passage of Lend-Lease.

At Work on Problem

During the war, while it is plain that the foreign policies are determined by the primary needs of the military, Mr. Rayburn said need was even more urgent for the shaping of a postwar foreign policy, and recalled that Congress was considering how to meet such a need.

He cited the Fulbright and Connally resolutions as "an example of the earnestness with which those in responsibility are approaching the problem before us" and at the same time warned against petty considerations or personal rivalry that might obstruct American vision or deter efforts.

"Although Congress and the Executive have distinct powers, both are responsible to the people and both are united in the common goal of securing a world peace and freedom," he said. "The Congress of the United States will do its share, I am confident, in making the will of the American people effective in the promotion of international peace and well-being."

Practical Basis Needed

In what was construed as an indirect reference to the rôle Congress has played in checking the Executive, Mr. Rayburn declared that, "We must approach the formation of a system of world peace and security with the realism and the practicality that we apply to our own domestic life."

"The lesson we must learn and remember and never forget is that it is futile to wish for peace without providing the methods for keeping peace," he said. "We must assume our share of the responsibility for securing that which we desire."

He characterized those persons who say that we can go it alone after the war and who want to return to the old days of yesteryear as "dreamers . . . reckless men, irresponsible men, men willing to gamble again with the fate of the Nation rather than admit they are wrong."

Flag Day Group Elects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YEADON, Pa., June 13—Urging enthusiastic nation-wide observance of Flag Day tomorrow, especially backing our boys overseas the American Flag Day Association which has promoted its celebration for nearly 50 years announced the new 1944-45 national officers. William T. Kerr, National President, Yeadon, formerly of Pittsburgh, founder of Association, National President since 1898 and Director General. Vice-Presidents: Arthur G. Trimble, Pittsburgh; Verne S. Bentley, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Katharine A. S. Benson, New Orleans, La.; Fred L. Rentz, New Castle, Pa.; Mrs. Thomas P. K. Price, San Antonio, Texas.

Directors: Chairman, J. W. White, Jacksonville, Fla.; Col. John H. Shenkel, Pittsburgh; Prof. C. E. Miller, Fargo, N. D.; Edward Gottschalk, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Harriet M. Hoover, Los Angeles, Calif.; Allen A. Hartwell, Milford, Mass.; Mrs. Emma R. Mason, Spokane, Wash.; Gen. Herbert R. Dean, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Elliott W. Jones, Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary: Mrs. D. Edwin Miller, Pittsburgh; Assistant: Perry F. Ramey, Philadelphia; Treasurer: Albert F. Lang, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Chaplain: Dr. Herman L. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.; Associate, Dr. John R. Hart, Valley Forge.

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BISCUIT GATE
Carlisle's gateway to Scotland is only one of the three gates, the others are English Gate and Irish Gate. But the town is even more famous as the place where Carr's of Carlisle invented the process of biscuit making in 1831. The first Royal Warrant for supplying biscuits to the Royal Household was granted to them in 1841. For over one hundred and ten years Carr's of Carlisle have continued to make quality biscuits for those who still prefer the very best.
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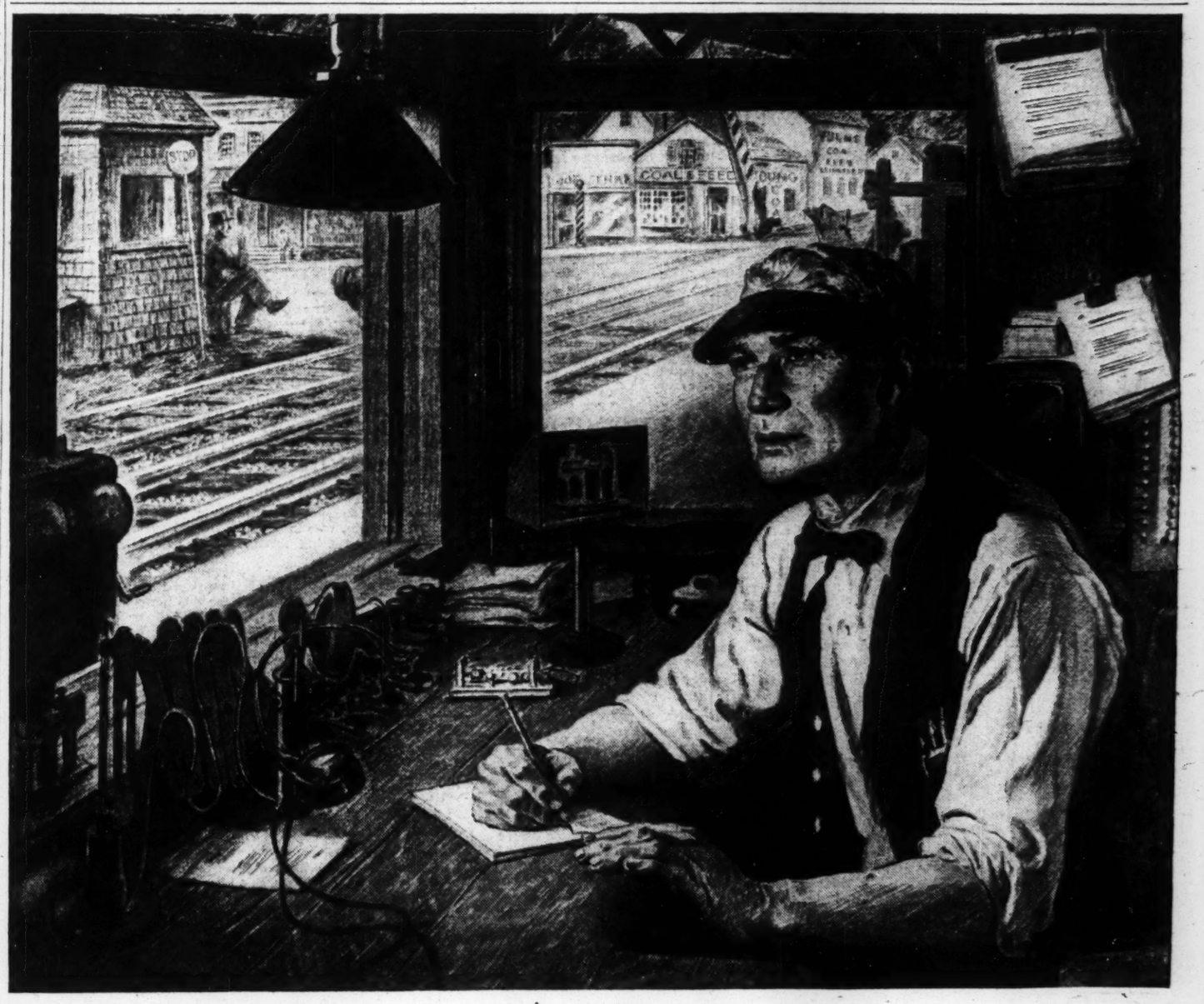
Bedford, Broadstairs, Bromley, Chichester, Clacton, Croydon, Ealing, Eastbourne, Guildford, Herne Bay, Leytonstone, Margate, Ryde, St. Leonards, Sevenoaks, Southampton, Streatham, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, etc.

Cobblestone and Quorn



WAR BOND MESSAGE
(in dots and dashes)

— •••• • •—• —• •• T-H-E W-A-R

Right now, Tom Blake wishes someone else were station agent . . . wishes Centerville had a separate telegraph office . . . wishes anything that would keep him from having to translate those chill, metallic taps into their terribly familiar words.

—•• • ••••• —• •• — —• • —• — D-E-P-A-R-T-M-E-N-T

Maybe it's easier in the city, where a name in a telegram is just a name . . . not someone you've seen grow up from a freckle-faced kid who used to hang around the depot watching the trains.

••• • —•• ••• • — ••• R-E-G-R-E-T-S . . .

Sometimes that phrase is addressed to an elm-shaded mansion on the hill . . . sometimes to a cottage the other side of the tracks. It doesn't matter. The stricken look on a woman's face stays with you just the same.

When will those dread telegrams cease? Not until this war is *won. And it cannot be won without our unflagging support.* That is why each brief, tragic message . . . to anyone, anywhere . . . is a War Bond message *to you.*

Sixteen billion *extra* dollars are needed in War Bonds *now.* It means investing *twice* as much as you did before. But what of it? After all, *four dollars* to use freely in a free world are better than *three* spent now. And no sacrifice is too much that keeps even *one* telegram from beginning . . . T-H-E W-A-R D-E-P-A-R-T-M-E-N-T R-E-G-R-E-T-S

5th WAR LOAN
Back the Attack
Buy More than Before!

New York Central
NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

Groups of N. E. Women Off for Service Schools

War Activities of New England

New England women are streaming to war this week with large contingents of recruits for the Women's Army Corps, the Marine Corps and the Naval Reserve entraining in Boston for their service schools where they will learn how to replace soldiers, sailors and Marines for combat.

Fifty-nine young women Marines left the South Station this morning headed for Camp Lejeune, N. C. They were under the command of Bernice K. Fermano of Hyde Park, whose husband is in the Army Air Forces and whose two brothers are on active duty with the Marines.

On June 15, 113 women, enrolled as WAVES, are scheduled to leave for the U. S. Naval Training School in the Bronx, N. Y. Thirty-six of these young women are from the Greater Boston area. Lieut. M. Louise Steves, WR, USNR, of the First Naval District Procurement Office, will accompany the recruits to their training school.

Other groups will join the Boston detail at Springfield and Providence, R. I. The Boston contingent will be divided into three platoons in charge of Lillian C. Gillig of Roxbury, Mary L. Schultz of Milton and Ruth M. Somerville of Newtonville.

Starting this parade of women into the armed forces was an initial embarking of 275 New England girls of the Women's Army Corps, who left Boston yesterday for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Training Program

Students who have qualified for the Army Specialized Training Reserve program should enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, unassigned, at the earliest date and submit their applications for training, as this opportunity will be terminated on July 1, 1944, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the First Service Command today.

Those who received a satisfactory grade on the qualifying tests last March 15, and who named the Navy as the branch of the armed forces in which they wished to serve are eligible for assignment to the Army training. Successful applicants have either been notified or will receive such notices shortly. To take advantage of the Army program, however, it is necessary for them to enlist in the Army as stated.

New Englanders may enlist at the armed forces induction station nearest their homes. Assignment to classes cannot be made until applications have been received at the First Service Command, it is pointed out.

Legion of Merit

Engineering accomplishments at Lae, following combat destruction of that area, has brought the Legion of Merit to Lieut. Col. Oliver J. Pickard of Waterbury, Conn., the War Department announced today.

His citation states, in part: "He was largely responsible for details of an engineering plan which was conspicuously effective. Arriving when Lae was devastated and separated from Air Force installations at Nadzab by almost impenetrable swamp, he accomplished an immense task of base, road and airdrome construction. Under unusual difficulties his leadership was responsible for completion of construction in less time than predicted. His energy, foresight and determination were a substantial contribution to the success of the operation."

Promotion Made

Advancement in the Army for seven New Englanders serving in domestic camps and in our overseas bases is announced by various Army commands today. At Camp Edwards, Technicians Michael J. Hart of Hartford, Conn., and Kenneth C. Caswell of Boston serving with the headquarters battery of the Army Anti-Aircraft Training Center have been promoted to staff sergeants.

Dispatches from the Fifth Army in Italy tell of the promotion of Staff Sergeant Michael J. Barrett of Cambridge to Technical Sergeant and of Second Lieut. William J. O'Meara of Newton to First Lieutenant.

Brig. Gen. Thomas O. Hardin, Commanding General of the India-China Wing, Air Transport Command, has announced the promotion to First Lieutenants of Second Lieutenants Francis X. Fitz-Patrick of Malden and Robert C. Guiry of West Newton. Both officers have been at their India stations for the past six months.

Serving in the medical department of the Army Air Service Command at Daniel Field, Augusta, Ga.,—Private Henry J. Webb, Jr., of Roxbury has won his corporal's stripes. Corporal Webb was an insurance underwriter in Boston before entering the Army.

Changes Already Under Way At Vermont Training School

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 13—The Weeks School Advisory Board, appointed about a month ago by Gov. William H. Wills, following an investigation of conditions at Vermont's industrial training institution, has lost no time in putting into effect some of the recommendations made by R. L. McLaughlin, the investigating expert employed by the State. In addition, arrangements are being made for changes in personnel management, training and recreation.

C. A. Perkins, of Rutland, Chairman of the Board, reporting to Governor Wills this week, said that in the short time since appointment of the Board, six formal meetings had been held and at least four members of the Board have visited the school at other times.

The Board, said Chairman Perkins, has given careful consideration to Mr. McLaughlin's report and members of the board have talked with the boys and girls of the institution both formally and informally.

"War conditions," said Chairman Perkins, "have affected the school adversely. Many competent members of the staff have been called into service and others have taken more lucrative jobs elsewhere.

"These people," he continued, "have been difficult or impossible to replace and the situation thus created has thrown an unusual load on the Superintendent, George Carpenter. Under these conditions the quality of the training program had deteriorated and abuses in the use of discipline had crept in."

The committee, the report said, had given careful consideration to the problems of discipline and corporal punishment. "It is definitely committed to the necessity of corporal punishment in an institution such as this. It finds that in some instances in the past it was too severe. Staff members are now required to report in writing all incidents involving the use of force. Failure to make such a report will result in dismissal."

The committee has concluded, the report added, that there has been too much emphasis on the work projects of the school to the detriment of the training program. It believes that some of the problems of discipline may disappear and more effective rehabilitation will be accomplished if this emphasis is centered on the training and recreational program. To this end a more specific training program is being prepared and will be put into effect as far as possible with present equipment just as soon as a suitable director of training is available.

Arrangements have also been made for the services of part-time Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains who will conduct Sunday services and regular classes in Christian ethics and morality on week days.

Other changes made include extended time for recreation, greater use of reading rooms and provision of additional reading material suitable for boys and girls.

The Board has also recommended the employment of a full-time psychiatrist to be employed as soon as obtainable. At the request of Superintendent Carpenter, the board has also agreed to act as a parole board.

Clerks' Association

Leslie H. Adams, of Wilmington, was elected President of the Vermont Town and City Clerks Association at its annual session held here. Other officers elected were: G. A. Buck, Northfield, Vice-President; Mrs. Carrie V. Colby, West Burke, Secretary; W. T. Abell, Burlington, Treasurer.

Governor Wills, addressing the clerks, said: "The responsibility of city and town clerks in war is greater than in normal times. Postwar problems will be as hard as war problems—a real job ahead for you. What you do is going to be most important to your town. Ways and means must be found to see that the returning soldiers all get jobs. They don't want a dole—they want good jobs."

Frank W. Kellogg, of Boston, the retiring President, and H. B. Battles, of Rutland, were elected members of the Association Executive Committee.

Roses and Peonies To Dominate Show

Roses and peonies will predominate in the annual June Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opens tomorrow at 2 p. m. in Horticultural Hall, Boston, but many other flowers and the early vegetables and fruits will be shown also.

Despite the dry weather New England has experienced, the show promises to be as extensive as ever, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Director of Exhibitions. In addition to roses and peonies, there are classes in sweet peas, perennials, iris, delphiniums, rhododendrons and azaleas, flowering shrubs, flowering plants, strawberries, cherries, and such early vegetables as lettuce, broccoli, radishes, and peas.

Dr. Elmer D. Merrill of the Arnold Arboretum, Samuel J. Goddard of Framingham, Allen W. Hixon of Worcester, Frank W. Sellner of Frost & Higgins Company, Arlington, and Mrs. Irving C. Wright of Chestnut Hill, compose the committee sponsoring the Exhibition. The judging will be in charge of Aubrey B. Butler of Northampton, Ernest Borowski of Norwood, Dr. George O. Clark of Boston and Newburyport, Sydney Kimpton of Hingham, and Prof. Harold E White of Waltham Field Station.

The hours of the show are Wednesday, June 14, 2 to 9 p. m., and Thursday, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. There is no admission charge.

Small-Trades Aid Bill To Get Hearings

Hearings on a Senate bill to help small business, retailers, wholesalers and farmers in the postwar readjustment will begin in Boston June 22 and continue for two more days, J. Claude Shea, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, announced in Boston today.

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee and author of the bill, will preside over the hearings.

These are the first to be held in the country and together with the visit of Maury Maverick, Chairman of the Small War Plants Corporation, and the conference and dinner of the Smaller Business Association of New England will give small business the biggest showing it has ever had in this region, Mr. Shea said.

More than 500 reservations from every New England state have already been received for the dinner Friday, June 23, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and an attendance of more than 1,000 is expected. Senator Murray and Mr. Maverick will speak. The luncheon discussion that day will be devoted to lumber, the shortage of which is now one of the chief problems. A plan of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for increasing lumber production in New England is to be disclosed at the luncheon.

That afternoon a small industries panel will be conducted by Cecil E. Fraser, Assistant Dean of the Harvard Business School, and a wholesale-retail panel by Leo V. Horrigan of Boston, former President of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association.

There will also be a war products exhibit of items made by small establishments of this region. Several will be presented to Senator Murray and Mr. Maverick.

"Senator Murray's committee brought out the bill which established the Smaller War Plants Corporation with a Federal appropriation of $150,000,000 to help small business during the war," Mr. Shea said. "The Senator is now sponsoring new legislation to extend the Smaller War Plants Corporation from July, 1945, when otherwise the act would run out, and to take in all small business, not manufacturing concerns alone, including also retailers, wholesalers, and farmers.

"The proposed law would set up an agency called the Smaller Business Corporation, charged with helping small business in getting a fair share of surplus materials, equipment and the like.

"There is great need for policies established by legislation that will protect small business in obtaining its proper quotas during the conversion period. These policies should cover contract termination, for one thing, so as to make sure that small plants get their money promptly, also that they get a fair share of the surplus property that will be made available after the war."

Fingerprints Tell Identity of Man Killed in Roxbury

Police and the Arson Squad of the Boston Fire Department today established, by means of fingerprints, the identity of a man killed last night in a costly fire at the National Chair Company, Roxbury Crossing.

The man was Anthony Bevere, of Ceylon Street, Dorchester, who had been arrested last January on charges of larceny from the chair company where he was formerly employed. He had been placed on probation and since that time had been employed in a shipyard.

Police records showed that Mr. Bevere had entered a complaint sometime ago against Detective Henry Donovan of the Arson squad, charging that the latter had used third-degree methods in questioning him about a fire in coal yards on Ceylon Street. The detective was found not guilty in the Roxbury Court last year.

Fire Chief Samuel Pope estimated fire damage at more than $1,000,000.

Several near-by industrial buildings and dwellings in the area of the three-story brick structure were ignited before the fire, which broke out following an explosion, was brought under control early today. Five alarms were sounded for the conflagration.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blut tokens may be used as change.

Sugar — Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Boston Air Mail Grows

Air mail sent from Boston in May amounted to 68,355 pounds, a gain of 3,871 pounds over May of last year, when 64,484 pounds were handled, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

$100,000 Luncheon Served at Tobin Home

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor, Mrs. Tobin, and Film Star Act as 'Help'

Fulfilling their promises to serve a luncheon to the highest bidder for their services through the purchases of War Bonds yesterday, Mayor Tobin and his wife, and Veronica Lake of the films today served a luncheon in the Mayor's home at 30 Hopkins Road, Jamaica Plain, to Thomas A. Pappas, Boston importer, whose $100,000 purchase won him the luncheon. At top, gathered around the table in the Mayor's dining room are Miss Lake, Mrs. Tobin, the Mayor, serving his wife, and Mr. Pappas. Below, left, the petite Miss Lake "cleaning up" in the kitchen, and, at right, Mrs. Tobin testing some creamed lobster preparatory to putting it in pastry shells.

$100,000 Bond Dinner Served By All-Star Cast at Tobin Home

Continued from Page 1

luncheon that had been planned. I was really surprised when I was told about it."

Mr. Pappas, who was kissed by Miss Lake after his war bond purchase, declared he had had his money's worth and was in favor of calling off the luncheon. But it was reported on good authority that Mayor Tobin, who is a good sport, insisted on going through with it.

The wartime help situation being what it is, it was hardly any surprise when the glamorous "dishwasher" arrived in a shiny black Packard limousine, and went right up the walk to the front door where she was welcomed by the "cook," Mrs. Tobin.

Caught in Snood

The famous Lake hair was caught in a snood, she wore the inevitable Hollywood sunglasses and carried a chestnut brown handbag with gloves to match. Women reporters said she was wearing nylon stockings.

Shortly thereafter the Mayor arrived, since it is the policy to make friends with the help these days in order to keep it, the Mayor, Mrs. Tobin, and Miss Lake conferred in the kitchen. To have everything on the best possible basis the Mayor then suggested they all dine together. He took up a plate on which some chicken salad was reposing and served both Mrs. Tobin and his new "dishwasher," and Mr. Pappas.

Oh, yes, after the dinner was all over some one wanted to know who would assist Miss Lake in the dishwashing operation. A bunch of newsmen, none of whom it is believed ever displayed any particular fancy for wiping the dishes at home, gladly volunteered for this chore.

The Massachusetts War Finance Committee reported today that Greater Boston began the Fifth War Loan in a buying mood which sent it off to a faster start than any previously.

Boston Garden

One of the biggest pushes to subscribing the $65,600,000 E quota set for Greater Boston during the loan was given last night at the Boston Garden with the showing of the all-service musical comedy, "Direct Hit." According to the Committee, over $2,500,000 in War Bonds were bought as prerequisites to acquiring seats for this performance.

The Greater Boston quota, the Committee further pointed out, is an innovation for this loan. It represents slightly more than half the E bond quota for Massachusetts in the drive which is $112,000,000.

In terms of fighting equipment, the Committee explained, this Greater Boston quota represents 33 of the LSTs (Landing Ship, Tanks) which played such a vital role in the initial landing in France.

About $2,000,000

The craft each represent about $2,000,000 in war bonds, the Committee stated. Figures are not yet available, the Committee pointed out, to show how many LSTs Greater Boston bond purchasers have provided funds for to date, but the War Finance Committee expects to release figures later in the week.

The all-service show, "Direct Hit," as presented last night, turned out to be a revue of sketches and songs. It presented civilian stars Walter O'Keefe, who gave one of his humorous monologues, Joan Edwards, radio singing star, who presented some popular songs which she sang on the air; and Veronica Lake of the films whose talk was on the grim side.

F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, who spoke at the show, expressed satisfaction at the first day buying. He also disclosed a message from Secretary Morgenthau in which the Secretary of the Treasury expressed the fullest confidence in the work of the Committee and the final results in Massachusetts.

Charles F. Staples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass., June 13—Charles F. Staples, who passed on yesterday, headed the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of six remaining Civil War veterans in the State. He was elected State Commander at the encampment in Boston on April 12.

A native of Portland, Maine, Mr. Staples enlisted in the Union Army in 1863 in Boston when he was 16 and was discharged from service on Sept. 15, 1865. He settled in Salem after the Civil War and in 1888 eame to Leominster to live.

Mr. Staples was the sole member of Stevens Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, and was also a member of the Capt. E. A. Bennett Camp, Sons of Union Veterans, and an honorary member of the Leominster Post, V. F. W.

Mrs. Williams Renamed By State G. O. P.

Bay State delegates to the Republican National Convention reelected Mrs. Alfred B. Williams of Taunton and Senator Sinclair Weeks to the Republican National Committee at a pre-convention meeting at the Parker House last night.

Re-election of Mrs. Williams—breaking a one-term tradition among women on the National Committee — was expected, although the 24-to-10 margin of votes apparently came as a surprise to supporters of Representative Leslie B. Cutler of Needham, who aspired to the post.

Senator Weeks' prominence at the pre-convention meeting and his re-election to the National Committee was seen as evidence that he holds firm control of the Bay State delegation and will have much to say as to how the Massachusetts votes go at the convention. The delegation maintained its position of going to Chicago unpledged and there was no apparent indication of a swing to Dewey among the delegates.

Friction among the delegates which might have developed between supporters of Mrs. Williams and Representative Cutler apparently did not materialize, and, although disappointment was evident among the Cutler group, any bitterness was dispelled by Mrs. Cutler's motion that Mrs. Williams' election be made unanimous.

Governor Saltonstall was named Permanent Chairman of the delegation and Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody was made Permanent Secretary.

Others elected are: George F. Booth of Worcester and Mrs. Margaret A. Green of Holyoke to serve on the convention's Committee on Resolutions, District Attorney Owen A. Hoban, of Worcester, Committee on Rules, and Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, Committee on Credentials.

Council to Study Taxation Report

The tax research report of the Committee for Economic Development, which proposes many drastic changes in Federal taxes to help business achieve higher production and provide more jobs, will be discussed at a quarterly meeting of the New England Council at the Hotel Statler, Thursday.

The report was prepared by Prof. Harold M. Groves of the University of Wisconsin, and the Council meeting is designed in part to see whether its recommendations are approved by New England businessmen. The tax changes advised are stated to aim at the development and preservation of adequate business incentives.

Discussion will be opened by Ralph E. Flanders, Chairman of the Research Division of the CED and President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The Council has asked one of its directors from each of the New England States to take up the discussion.

Junior League Provisionals Study for Social Service

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone who thinks of the Junior League as a group of young women chiefly concerned with geting their pictures on the society pages of Sunday papers might do well to look in at Zero Marlborough Street any day this week. He woud find the new provisional members of the Boston League intent upon a social service orientation course designed to acquaint them with community needs ranging from those of the pre-school child to those of returning veterans. The theme of this year's course is "Good Community Planning is Good Community Living."

Last year's provisionals did more than 13,000 hours of volunteer service work during the summer, and the 1944 group hopes to better that record. In addition to this week's course of lectures, each provisional must write a paper before July 1 on some field of social work.

The League aims to help each member find the field of volunteer work in which she is best qualified to serve her community and then to help her develop individually while doing the job. Mrs. Malcolm S. Tobey, Professional Placement Secretary of the Boston organization and co-ordinator of its Provisional Training Course, interviewed each prospective member for an hour before she entered the course and will keep in close touch with all of them throughout the year. She will also arrange for them to take further orientation courses which relate to their chosen fields.

War has not only accentuated the need for the services of Junior Leaguers; it has enhanced their sense of community responsibility. Mrs. Tobey says that the girls today have a broad vision and look ahead to preparing themselves definitely for such responsibility.

60 Per Cent Are College Girls

Over 60 per cent of last year's provisionals went to college in the fall, where a number continued their social service activities despite accelerated academic programs. Several are returning this season to volunteer jobs they had as provisionals last summer.

This morning's session took the girls to the Massachusetts Civic League for a two-hour period conducted by its Executive Secretary, Miss Katherine Lyford, and devoted to discussion of "Social Legislation and Administration." This afternoon they are hearing a lecture on "Community Planning for Better Housing" by Mrs. Johnson O'Connor, Chairman of the Civic League's Housing Committee, and one on "Social Security—Its Extension After the War" by Miss Mary Mason of the Boston College School of Social Work.

Tomorrow's program deals mainly with hospital and Red Cross work. Later in the week lectures will be given by Miss Abigail Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston; Carl Murray, Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor; William MacCormick of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; Miss Babette Sammelson of Wellesley College, who will discuss race relations, and Roland Darling, who will speak about the community's part in planning for returning veterans and displaced war workers.

League Resignations

Mrs. Richard H. Field of Boston and Weston, whose regisnation from the board of the National League of Women Voters has just been announced, said today that she offered her resignation because of her "belief that there were others better fitted to and more interested in carrying out the decisions made by the convention." Mrs. Field tendered her resignation on the last day of the League's annual convention held in Chicago in April.

Others whose resignations have been accepted in a shakeup attributed to administrative changes made by the convention are three more board members, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of Webster Grove, Mo., Miss Marion Cheek of Snyder, N. Y., and Mrs. D. Bailey Calvin of Galveston, Texas. Several members of the national staff also have resigned, including Miss Florence Kerlin, Legislative Secretary; Mrs. John B. Blandford, Jr., Publicity Manager, and Miss Eleanor Dennison.

Mrs. Field and the other three board members were the only unopposed candidates on the original slate submitted by the nominating committee. A member of the Weston League, Mrs. Field, has served the Massachusetts State League as Chairman of the Committee on Contributions.

Daughters of Colonists

Three ambulances will be presented to the American Field Service by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Hotel Vendome, at a ceremony dedicating the Society's four war projects. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, National President, will preside, the hostess societies being those of the five New England States.

Two of the ambulances are being presented in the name of the National Society and one in the name of the Minnesota Society. Money for this last was raised in one week by 64 women with a White Elephant and Rummage Sale. The fourth war project, a clubmobile, is already in use by the Red Cross.

Maine Senator To Head State's G. O. P. Delegates

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 13 (AP)—United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., one of Maine's Republican delegates to the National Convention in Chicago, yesterday was elected chairman of the delegation at an executive meeting of the group. Lottie M. Ricker of Waldoboro was elected Secretary.

The Republican State Convention in Bangor last April—following custom—named an unpledged 13-vote delegation to the Chicago convention. At least three, however, indicated then that they were favorable to the nomination of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

William S. Linnell of Portland and Miss Marion E. Martin of Bangor, National Committee man and woman for Maine, respectively, were renominated at yesterday's session.

Other nominations are: Committee on Resolutions, Gov. Sumner Sewall and Mrs. E. May Chapman of Belfast, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Committee on Rules, Donald W. Philbrick of Cape Elizabeth, former Maine House Speaker; Committee on Permanent Organization, Annie Quirk of Bangor; Committee on Credentials, Fred C. Scribner, Jr., of Portland.

War Technical Courses Offered at Northeastern

Tuition-free, Government-sponsored War Training courses in Radio and Engineering for high school graduates were announced yesterday by Northeastern University. These courses will begin on Monday, June 19, at the University, 360 Huntington Avenue. Under the sponsorship of the United States Office of Education, the courses are especially for young men about to enter the military services.

Fundamentals in Radio and Introduction to Engineering are basic training courses which prepare for the communications division of the Army and Navy. Introduction to Engineering is a basic training course which prepares for the communications division of the Army and Navy. It is designed as a preparation for those who wish to qualify for the Eddy test, the basis for specialized training for radio technicians in the United States Government.

Bresnahan to Take Up His WMC Duties On Friday, June 16

Lawrence J. Bresnahan of Medway, who will assume new duties on Friday as Regional Chief of the Division of Placement, War Manpower Commission, was former State Director of the Office of Price Administration, and became Assistant Regional Administrator upon the consolidation of the State and Regional OPA offices on Feb. 1.

William E. Hale, of Walpole, has been named Assistant OPA Regional Administrator by Regional Administrator Eldon C. Shoup. Mr. Hale, who has been with the OPA for more than a year, was formerly connected with Bird and Sons, Inc., for 26 years, and was Eastern Sales Manager of the Company.

Recalled from Washington to fill the position of Board Operations Executive for Massachusetts is William M. Little, of Winchester, former State OPA Fuel Oil Rationing Officer, Mr. Shoup announced. Mr. Little, who has been with OPA for two years, has been in Washington for the past two months as administrative officer in OPA's rationing division.

Regional Administrator Shoup also announced that Ralph A. Alexander, of Weston, has been named Regional Board Operations Executive, the position held by Gordon K. Creighton before becoming Assistant Regional Administrator. Mr. Creighton's resignation, effective July 1, to become General Manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association has been announced. No announcement of a successor has been made. Mr. Alexander has been with OPA for two years and was formerly Regional OPA Chief Investigator.

Radcliffe Cuts Down Its Program

Two days instead of a week will suffice this year for all the traditional events of the Radcliffe College commencement except Baccalaureate and the alumnae show, which will be omitted.

Festivities will begin on Friday, June 23, with the Graduate Chapter Supper at Bertram Hall and the senior Class Night reception in the Radcliffe Yard. Commencement exercises, at which Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, is to be the speaker, will be held on Saturday at 2 o'clock in the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, instead of at time-honored Sanders Theatre. Due to acceleration degrees will be mailed instead of presented to graduates.

Following a reception later that afternoon at the home of President and Mrs. W. K. Jordan, the graduating class and candidates for Ph.D. degrees will be guests of the Alumnae Association at Alumnae Dinner at the Copley-Plaza in Boston. Plans for class reunions have already been completed by 11 classes and will include luncheons and suppers in Cambridge and an all-day visit to Marshfield by the class of 1899.

Plays as Players Like Them—'Corn Is Green' for Screen—Art Shows

Significant Omissions Noted In Ruth Gordon's Comedy

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

It is to be suspected that in writing "Over 21," which is now in its seventh month at the Music Box, Ruth Gordon deliberately left out a good many elements that have bothered her in other writers' plays in which she has appeared.

For one thing, a comedy player dislikes a part that has to do with the plot, for he has to spend so much time making the plot go that he has little opportunity to be funny. So Miss Gordon, kind to her fellow players as well as herself, practically omitted the plot.

Or, rather, Paula Wharton and her husband, Max, constitute the plot of this comedy. The action consists solely of her determination that he shall pass an army examination for promotion. She won't listen to him when, discouraged, he repeats the common saying that "Men over 21 don't absorb." In fact, she becomes so fierce about it that in self-defense he has to succeed.

* * *

The bane of a player's work is the frequent necessity of speaking commonplace lines night after night, sometimes for hundreds of performances. So Miss Gordon, we like to think, frequently made the talk in her comedy impish in its avoidance of the obvious. Or, rather, she used an oblique approach to topics that might be expressed literally and discovered an unexpected angle of comment.

Thus, much aversion is expressed by a young officer friend to being sent to Crocker's Field, Ark., after the Florida training period. "Isn't Crocker's Field on our ide?" Paula (Miss Gordon) inquires. When this officer's wife complains that their bungalow contains no shower, Paula muses: "No shower? What will they think of next?"

No, it isn't just a trick, if we are to believe persons who know Miss Gordon well. She has just that odd, slanting way of talking, they say, and that is why she didn't like it when some of the reviewers said that she had written a Dorothy Parker part for herself. Miss Gordon is reported to have denied this, saying, "I'm tired of playing Dorothy Parker." When this remark was relayed to Mrs. Parker, her comment was, "So am I."

* * *

Probably beind Miss Gordon's desire to avoid the obvious and the literal lies an instinctive feeling that we all share in moments when our emotions are stirred—that ordinary words too feebly express what we feel.

When Paula's husband goes out to start a period of camp duty, her woman friend remarks that he is nice. "Yes," sighs Paula, "he's nice; let's have him in again." In her own style, isn't Paula simply using the poet's way of indicating the beauty of a thing by speaking of it in some unexpected terms of appreciation?

Spectators respond to such quirks of indirection with the laughter that takes on a special delight because they complete the fun with their own thoughts and feelings.

Paula, trying to express her pleasure in reunion with her husband, says: "Are you really here, or am I writing this in a letter?" The warmth of audience response to this line can be accounted for only by the fact that many spectators have sudden memories of similarly pleasant incidents in which they had fleetingly thought: "Yes, this is really happening."

Of kindred quality is the exclamation of the woman friend when Paula takes her and her husband in for the night: "I'm dreaming. I think I'll pinch myself." "Go right ahead," Paula says.

Miss Gordon even pokes fun at her own style of dialogue by having someone ask Paula: "Do you know what you are going to say, or does it surprise you, too?"

Yes, there is no doubt about it: Miss Gordon does know. And she knows how to build effective comedy situations. One after another they come up, are nurtured until they have yielded their next to last laugh, then, for the cream of the jest, the whole edifice topples with a touch. The method resembles that used by George S. Kaufman, and often rivals his handiwork in effectiveness. That he staged this comedy so sympathetically is but another indication that he and Miss Gordon are kinsprits as entertainers.

At Public Library

Among other very choice displays in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library are some books that make a good supplement to the present display at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard, of English Illustration of the Nineteenth Century. There is a copy of the "Christmas Carol" with illustration by John Leech. There is an edition of "Pendennis" illustrated by the author, William Makepiece Thackeray. He was a graphic artist as well as a writer, although he did not achieve so great a reputation in the former field. There is also exhibited "Tour of Dr. Syntax "by Rowlandson.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Boyards ... Halvorsen
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ... Glinka
Romance ... Svendsen
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowics
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ... Bizet
Suite from "Peer Gynt" ... Grieg
First Movement, Piano Concerto in B flat minor ... Tchaikovsky
Piano Solo: Bernhard Weiser
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" Waltzes ... Strauss
"Brazil," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ... Barroso-Gould
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ... Valerius
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

© RKO Radio

Eddie Cantor, Constance Moore, George Murphy, and Joan Davis
In "Show Business," continuing on the screen at the Keith Memorial

New Evaluations Of Jitterbug Art

A well-presented short subject at Loew's State Theater this week shows jitterbug in relations to other, more established, dance forms.

The classical pirouette, the glissade and lift of ballet all become somewhat wilder but none the less recognizable in the jitterbug style. The horizontal neck movement of the Javanese dancer is shown in its original and then in its jazzed form. Even the calling of country dances has been adapted to the social dancing that youngsters so keenly and vociferously enjoy today.

Again, jitterburg takes its place in the program for rehabilitation of wounded soldiers.

"A soldier with an artificial leg can make a wonderful dancer, according to Mrs. Dorothy Dalrymple, a professional dance teacher who is instructing wounded soldiers at Walter Reed General Hospital," says a news item in the New York Times.

The men are first taught a "swing step," "used as an exercise to give them balance and control. Then they progress to a forward and backward glide which gives them ease at turning. From there they go on to fox trot, rumba, waltz and jitterbug.

"'They love the violent dances,' Mrs. Dalrymple said. 'The best dancer we ever had was a man who had lost a leg in Sicily, who loved to jitterbug. He learned here.'"

Wide World

Gloria Swanson

In "A Goose for the Gander," which will make its debut at the Cambridge Summer Theater Monday.

Today on Short Waves

Tuesday, June 13

Chungking—12:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.93 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Famous Names. Sir Joshua Reynolds. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—What War Means to Me. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YVSRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Promenade Concert. London Philharmonic Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quis. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 32 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Off the Record. A talk by Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—12:30 a. m.—Select Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—12:30 a. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tuesday's F. M. Programs

WBZM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

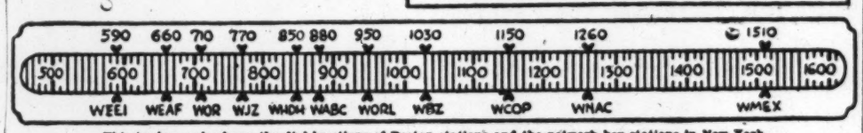
WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:45 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:30 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': int	Braves - Bluejays game,	Sports program
3:15	Songs; talk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; int'view	telegraphic report	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Musical Roundup	Braves - Bluejays game,	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Army Information	Drama; Music Moments	'Right to Happiness': sk	telegraphic report	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: int	Braves - Bluejays game,	News; Kay Kyser's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: interview	telegraphic report	Dick Jurgen's Orch.
4:30	Studio program	Jewish Philanthropies.	Lorenzo Jones: int'view	Braves - Bluejays game,	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Drama; Gettysburg	telegraphic report	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	Dramatic sketch; int.	telegraphic report	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	'Easy Rhythm'	Dramatic sketch; int.	'Chick Carter'; sketch.	Journey to Ireland
5:30	'Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; int.	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45	'American Women'	Capt. Midnight'; sketch	Drama; Capital	'Superman'; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One" News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Dramatic sketch; int.	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner dance
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'	'Serenader'; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Let Yourself Go': com-	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Ray Henle, news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	Robert St. John, news	'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	'Treasury Salute'	"Confidentially Yours"	Roundtable; Education
7:45	Hour; songs; or	Symphonic Gems	Claudette Colbert	"Treasury Salute"	for Victory
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Returp of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	Joan Bennett, guest	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Tax program
9:00	Burns and Allen	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Dinah Shore, guest	"Famous Jury Trials".	Mystery Theater; int.	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey,	Harry James' Orch.	Fibber McGee & Molly	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch	Music; drama	Fibber McGee & Molly	State of Federal Finance	"Music Hour"
10:00	Norman Corwin dr:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood,	of Postwar Programs	News service
10:15	"Thomas Wolfe'	Chester Bowles, talk	Charlotte Greenwood	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"This Is France"
10:30	Network speaker	Silver Nocturne	Hildegarde	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	"Absenteeism"	Silver Nocturne	Hildegarde; Shrine	Music; Weather	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	King Sisters
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Glen Gray's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:30	'Romance': 'Pride	Fishermen's program	All-Star War Bond	"Sinfonietta," Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	and Prejudice"	Concert in Miniature	Show: stars; music	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Human Relation's C'rt	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Musical Interlude
8:30	Sgt Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	'Sweet River'; drama	'Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Laraine O'Day	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Fashions in Melody	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody"; with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist.
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Treasury Salute"	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00	Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Athletics baseball	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Eliot School: Our
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; ABC's of OPA	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	Country's Flag
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Relations Court; music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Athletics baseball	News; F. Slack's Orch.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Athletics baseball	Les Brown's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Boston Red Sox-Phil.	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"	Terry and the Pirates.	"When a Girl Marries"	Athletics baseball	News; Victory Garden
5:15	"Ma Perkins": E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	'Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	Dramatic sketch; int.	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'	'Jesting With Jesters'	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Post Parade, music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Gaslight Harmonies	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Ray Henle, news	Benny Goodman's Or.
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	Frank Petty; Four Bells	Radio Newsreel	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments.	Colin Kelly Memorial	Program
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Frank Carle's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt: News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr. Nathan; Q. Porter
9:00	F. Sinatra Show	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Faure:
9:15	Lana Turner, est	Network program	Nora Martin, vocalist	"Screen Test"	Quartet in C minor
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Will Osborn's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"First Nighter," drama;	Classical Album: Faure:
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Overseas Info.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy	Quartet in C minor
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15	Verdi's music	News from England	Musical Knowledge	"San Quentin on the	Musical Trio
10:30	Report to Nation:	Silver Nocturne	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music; speaker	Bea Wain
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Allen Miller's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	Fifth War Bond	Fishermen's program	A. Hopkins Presents:	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; music
	Show; stars	Dance orchestra; News	"The Circle"	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Another Love Story," starring Madge Evans. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, conducting. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchaster. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:45. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 10:35 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan: "Shine On, Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Candlelight in Algeria," Carla Lehmann, James Mason. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

Modern — "Mystery Man," William Boyd. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10.

Normandie—"Elephant Boy," Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:45. "Four Feathers," 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15.

Orpheum—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotton. 9:15, 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05.

Paramount—"Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston— a Mystery," Ann Rutherford, s Butterworth, Preston Foster. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:40. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

State—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. 11:30 a. m., 2:08, 4:46, 7:24, 10:02.

South Station Theater—"The Ukraine in Flames," "Mailman of Snake River," "Pete Smith Presents 'Practical Joker'," "Three Stooges Comedy — Sockabye Baby," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Cameramen at War," "Golf with Guldahl," "Gregor Piatigorsky," "Practical Joker," "Pacific Air Battle," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix. 1, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:55.
Allston: "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Hi, Good Looking," Eddie Quillan, Harriet Hilliard.
Regent: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 2, 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney. 1:45. **Continuous from 6:45.**

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 1:30, 7:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas.
Coolidge Corner: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Racket Man," Tom Neal.
Cleveland Circle: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead. "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 2, 8.
University: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien 3:36, 9:11. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 2:08, 7:43.
Park: "Jane Eyre," Joan Fontaine, Orson Welles. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Rhodes. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Tornado," Chester Morris.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The North Star," Dana Andrews. 2:30, 8:15. "Idaho," Roy Rogers. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms 2:50, 5:55, 9.
Strand: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 3:05, 8:15. "The Chinese Cat." 1:55, 6:55, 10:05.
Mystic: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 1:37 7, 9:44. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 2:12, 8:24.
Maplewood: "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 2:02, 8:02. "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. 3:02, 9:02.
Orpheum: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern 3:35, 9:20. "Return of the Vampire. 2:15, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "The Sullivans," Ann Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes.
Fellsway: "Dessert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Strand: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Isle of Forgotten Sins," John Carradine.
Strand: "Hit Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service."
Capitol and Ball Square: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camee: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. 2:09, 7:45. "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 3:36, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Beautiful but Broke," Joan Davis.
Coolidge: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien, James Craig. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, Preston Foster. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers, Marjorie Woodworth. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker.

Bette Davis To Head Cast In Hollywood

Bette Davis will star in the film production of "The Corn Is Green," derived from Emlyn Williams' play, in which Ethel Barrymore has been acting on the stage for the past four seasons. Work on the film starts Monday.

Gwyneth Hughes, who played the role of the postmistress in both the Broadway and touring companies of the play, will make her first screen appearance in the same part. Other members of the Broadway cast who will appear in the film are Rhys Williams and Mildred Dunnock. Jack Chertok will produce and Irving Rapper direct the picture.

Work is in progress on another Warner production, "Hollywood Canteen," which is being produced with an all-star cast. Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, and Nora Martin are the recent additions to the list of players. Miss Martin, who is now on the Eddie Cantor radio program, will do a song specialty and will take part in a skit with Mr. Cantor.

Later this month Edmund Goulding will start directing a new production of Somerset Maugham's story "Of Human Bondage." The earlier film version of the story, it may be remembered, helped establish Bette Davis as a leading star. Before the end of the month, Robert Florey is scheduled to begin work on "God Is My Co-Pilot."

Five productions now under way on the Warner lot are "Roughly Speaking," starring Rosalind Russell; "Christmas in Connecticut," with Barbara Stanwyck heading the cast; "Objective, Burma," with Errol Flynn; "The Conspirators," starring Hedy Lamarr and Paul Henreid; and "Strangers in Our Midst," with Jean Sullivan and Philip Dorn. The cast of "Christmas in Connecticut" will include Reginald Gardiner, who will be one of the suitors of the leading lady, and Sydney Greenfield, who will have his first screen comedy role in this picture.

* * *

Fredric March arrived recently in Hollywood to confer with Lester Cowan, producer, about his starring role in the movie version of the play, "Tomorrow the World!" He will have the role, of course, of the American professor who took a small Nazi refugee into his home and encountered unexpected difficulties in straightening out the youngster. A leading lady is still being sought for the film.

* * *

"Attack!" one of the newest of the Government war firms, depicts the landings at Arawe and Cape Gloucester on New Britain in the Southwest Pacific area. The film, which was photographed by the U. S. Signal Corps, is being distributed by RKO Radio.

* * *

Tamara Toumanova, the ballet dancer, who is making her Hollywood screen debut as a dramatic actress as co-star with Gregory Peck in "Days of Glory," is going to New York to attend the premiere of the film at the Palace Theater there on Friday. For the past year Miss Toumanova has been making her home with her parents in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Bernhard Weiser

Piano soloist at the Pops this evening.

To Show War Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the next three months the Museum of Modern Art will show new documentary films, having to do with the war and with Latin American countries.

The current bill, June 5-11, contains "Fellow Americans," directed by Garson Kanin, with a commentary by Lieut. James Stewart, showing how the overseas struggle comes home to several typical American communities when the casualty messages arrive. Other Government films on this bill are "Food for Fighters," "War Town," and "Wings Up," the latter containing a commentary by Maj. Clark Gable.

The bills that are to follow are:

War Department Report, June 12-18; "Prelude to War," June 19-25; "The Nazis Strike," June 26-July 2; "Divide and Conquer," July 3-9; "The Battle of Britain," July 10-16; "The Battle of Russia," July 17-23; "The Negro Soldier," July 24-30; December 7th, "The Life and Death of U. S. S. Hornet," "The Battle of the Beaches," July 31-Aug. 6.

These Government films will be succeeded by a group of pictures from the office of the Coordinator of American Affairs, all but one produced during the past three years by Julien Bryan, as follows:

"Americans All," "Roads South," "Argentine Primer," "The Grain That Built a Hemisphere," Aug. 7-13; "La Paz," "Montevideo Family," "Young Uruguay," "High Plain," Aug.

Allies Punch Out Gains on All Invasion Front—Marshal Rommel Reported Out

Continued from Page 1

tle, Supreme Headquarters announced.

Montebourg was taken even as other United States forces pushed several miles beyond Carentan in a drive to sever the top of Cherbourg Peninsula at the shortest point. By Berlin account, they were fighting toward air-borne Allied forces already landed on the western shores in a pincers move.

Six United States divisions now have been identified as fighting with the powerful invasion armies with perhaps 600,000 men engaged on both sides — and Supreme Headquarters reported progress all along the battle front now lengthened to 80 miles.

Another American force driving across the peninsula between Montebourg and Carentan captured Ponte Abbé, 3½ miles west of the railroad running near Ste. Mère Eglise.

Slight advances were made east of Caen, scene of a tank battle on the eastern end of the beachhead, and "fierce fighting between British and enemy armored units continued between Tilly-sur-Seulles and Caen," the bulletin said.

Allied warships continued to pour in deep supporting fire in the center and supported the flanks closely. Great aerial armadas smashed at German field positions and communications.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was said to be using from 14 to 15 divisions, amounting to about 250,000 men, against the Allied beachhead.

The Allies have taken more than 10,000 prisoners.

The Germans are reinforcing their Cherbourg Peninsula positions along the west coast roads, and resistance to the American advance is stiffening, it was said.

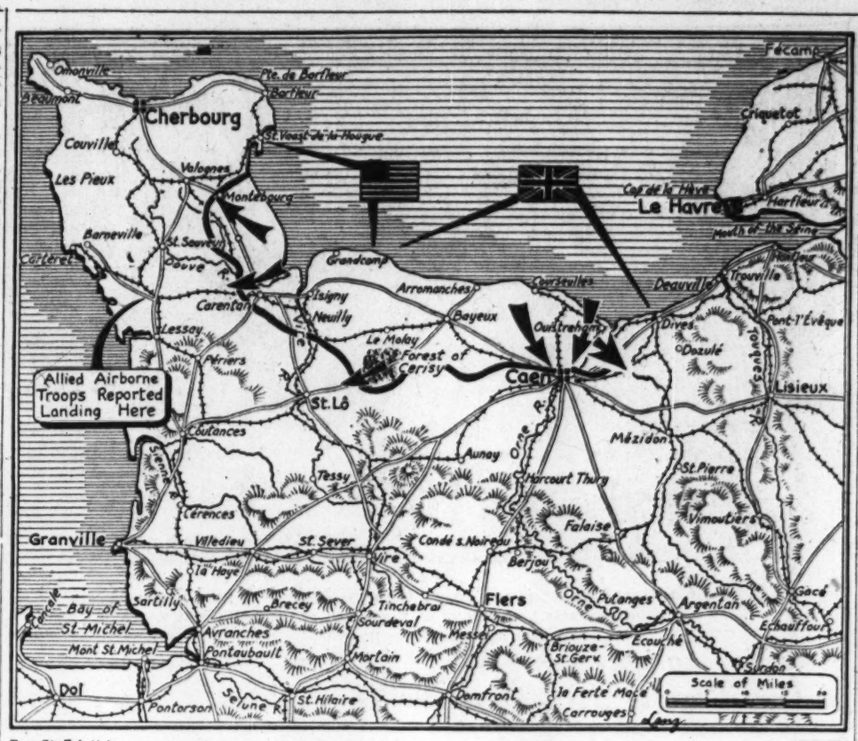
Meanwhile, Flying Fortresses, several hundred strong, again pounded German airdromes behind the battle lines as Marauders and Havocs struck at targets from the beachhead to far inland.

The German Radio indicated Allied raiders were striking into the Reich from bases in Britain and Italy following a night attack by more than 1,000 RAF bombers against German transport facilities and the synthetic oil manufacturing center of Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr.

Escorted by Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings, the Fortresses rained explosives on airdromes at Evreux-Fauville and Dreux-Illières-l'Eveque. Clear weather made possible visual bombing. The Fortresses followed up the June 12 attack by up to 1,400 American heavy bombers against 16 airfields.

Berlin said Italy-based bombers struck at Munich.

The Marauders and Havocs attacked railroads, fuel dumps, and other targets in close-up support of the beachhead forces.



By a Staff Artist

Strategy on the Allied Second Front

Arrows indicate the main lines of Allied advance in Normandy, black line showing approximately the present position of the front. Easternmost arrow shows the latest push to Troarn.

Russia:

Red Army Advances In Karelian Drive

Backed by heavy gun fire provided by Col. Gen. Leonid A. Govorov, artillery specialist, Red Army mobile units moved steadily over roads and forest defiles deeper into the Karelian Isthmus, reaching points beyond captured Raivola, about 36 miles from Viipuri.

A front dispatch to Izvestia reported the surrendering of many Finns who appeared dazed by the offensive. Raivola, like Terijoki, was not burned. The Finns did not have time to apply the torch.

So rapid was the advance that Raivola fell in 40 minutes. But the Finns were reporting hurrying reserves to the isthmus and hard fighting appeared in store for Soviet units just now beginning to reach the hard core of resistance.

A Finnish communiqué radiocast by Berlin said the Finns had repelled all attacks against their Karelian defenses, and that 63 Soviet tanks were destroyed in three days.

Helsinki dispatches reaching Stockholm declared rainy, misty weather had set in on the Karelian Isthmus, benefiting Finnish troops who are "stabilizing the front."

The Russians already were moving down both roads toward Viipuri.

Beyond Raivola they made good progress down the main highway. Great sectors of the road running along the Gulf of Finland from Terijoki to Viipuri was under heavy fire from Soviet guns, an Izvestia dispatch said.

The Russians were blasting their way through deep lines of fortifications, one of the most striking of which was a series of German self-propelled "Ferdinand" guns dug into the earth.

Increased Russian activity was reported along the Litsa River in the Petsamo sector in the far north of Finland, the Stockholm Aftonbladet reported from Helsinki. This river which empties into the Arctic Ocean is about 15 miles east of the 1940 Finnish border. German troops have been stalled there since 1941.

An Izvestia correspondent declared the Finns were caught unprepared and were unable to withdraw their machines or blow up bridges.

"I saw many antitank guns with labels of German plants and many light tanks bearing black and white German crosses," he wrote.

Red Army mobile units which captured Kivennapa 13 miles north of Terijoki pushed on between lakes and cleared a sector at the end of the highway which runs between Kivennapa and Leningrad, eliminating any flank threat.

Long, white nights have descended on the Finnish front. There are hardly any dark hours. Fighting is incessant in the deep, black woods.

Italy:

Allies Break Through New Nazi Defenses

The Germans north of Rome fought along a new line of defenses from Lake Bolsena to the sea but Fifth Army troops broke through and occupied nearly all the western shore of the lake and all but wiped out a strong point east of Orbetello, 71 miles northwest of Rome.

Moving up both sides of Lake Bolsena, Allied forces on the western shore captured Valentano, junction of three highways some 55 miles north of Rome and pushed on, nearing Latera, four miles further north.

Northwest of the lake, South African forces moving toward Orvieto ran into a stiff battle in Bagno Regio.

On the Tyrrhenian Coast, Americans encountered a new series of dug-in defenses east of Orbetello and attacked through high ground directly toward lateral Highway 74, which is about 90 road miles from Rome at that point. In a sharp engagement they captured 142 prisoners from the German 162nd Turcoman Division.

The advance was considerably more rapid on the Adriatic sector, where Eighth Army troops crossed the Saline River, some five miles north of captured Pescara, at several places.

These Allied forces took Popoli, on the Rome-Pescara road 10 miles north of Sulmona.

South of Terni, in the center of the advance line, the enemy continued to put up a fight but some progress was made there, also.

Eighth Army forces in the Tiber Valley advanced to the southwest of Carsoli, reaching high ground across Highway 5 and taking a number of villages.

It was announced by the Allied Naval Command that a port party was established at Civitavecchia June 9 to begain restoring facilities which had been heavily battered by Allied bombing and enemy demolitions. Many mines have been swept up from the coast from Anzio northward.

RAF bombers swept over Hungary and attacked the Almasfuzito oil refineries near Komarom, northwest of Budapest, starting large fires.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Launch Offensive in Serbia

Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) have launched an offensive in Serbia and caused more than 400 German casualties in fighting on other fronts, the Free Yugoslav communiqué said.

The Germans, in a radiocast, acknowledged the Partisan drive on the Croat-Serbian frontier, but declared it had been halted.

Both sides reported violent fighting in Eastern Bosnia with Partisans claiming the Nazi bases at Majevica and Semberipa in peril.

Marshal Tito also announced that Partisan forces were striking hard in the Sandjak and Montenegro areas.

Burma:

Press dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters said that Chinese troops have occupied the rifle range in Myitkyina, main Japanese base in North Burma, and other Allied units have taken an enemy strong point in the southern part of the town.

To the northwest, Kamaing is under attack by Chinese units which have pressed down the Mogaung Valley, and other elements are strengthening a circle around the town, these dispatches said.

Teamwork:

Two U. S. Forces Harry Japanese

The MacArthur-Nimitz combat team has hurled new blows against the Japanese, sharp blows felt along 800 miles of islands fronting the Philippines from the Carolines to the Marianas.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that the powerful carrier task force which struck at the southern Marianas Islands June 10 also was in action June 11, attacking Guam, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian. With the task force still under radio silence, the size and effectiveness of the raid were not reported.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué announced air raids June 10 upon Palau and Truk, in the Carolines, by Liberators operating from Dutch New Guinea and from the Admiralty Islands.

At Washington, the Navy announced also that submarines operating in the Pacific had sunk 18 more Japanese vessels—a large tanker, a medium transport and 16 cargo ships.

Roosevelt Kin Hid in Rome And Escaped Gestapo Net

ROME, June 13 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Roosevelt Pallavicini, cousin of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, escaped harm at the hands of the Germans by hiding in a convent in Rome with her daughter, Julia, throughout the German occupation of the Capital.

Mrs. Pallavicini is one of several hundred American women, mostly wives of Italians, who have spent the war in Italy. As far as can be learned, none of them was harmed, although many were hounded by the Gestapo and Fascist police and had to go into hiding.

Mrs. Pallavicini is the daughter of George Emlem Roosevelt, of New York City, who is a first cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt and a more distant cousin of the President. She married Alessandro Pallavicini, an Italian newsreel producer, in 1935, and has lived in Italy since.

"When the Germans took over in September, we both had to hide," Mr. Pallavicini said. "I got into Vatican City. The Germans knew of my wife's connections and had her name on a special list. The Fascists were after me. The Germans came to our house five times while we were away, looking for us."

Among other American women who lived under German terror in Rome are Princess Jeannie Perkins Colonna, formerly of Dutchess County, New York, and her mother, Mrs. Mary Beard Perkins. Miss Perkins married Prince Fabrizio Colonna, of one of Rome's most distinguished families, in 1923.

"You don't know what a thrill it was when the Americans came into Rome," Princess Colonna said. She and the Prince had perhaps their narrowest escape just as the Americans entered. Upon hearing American Sherman tanks rumble into a square near their home, they ran out to greet them. A German armored car at the other end of the square opened fire, which the American tanks returned. The Prince and Princess found themselves in the midst of a battle until the German car was knocked out.

Princess Colonna spent part of the war on their farm outside Rome. The farm was occupied by the Germans, who took most of the cattle.

The Prince eluded the Germans by moving from house to house.

Camp Butner Parade Honors Ranger Units

CAMP BUTNER, N. C., June 13 (AP)—A troop parade paying tribute to the infantryman in general and the heroic 1st and 3d Ranger Battalions in particular attracted an estimated 22,000 spectators to this sun-baked Army post yesterday.

The Rangers, now combined into the 4th Ranger Battalion, received their battle honors for unparalleled feats in the European theater. They stormed the beaches at Dieppe, led the invasion of North Africa, fought across Tunisia, paved the way into Sicily, established the first beachhead in Italy and were first ashore at Anzio.

Military and civilian dignitaries, including Wendell Willkie, inspected the troops and then watched 20,000 soldiers pass in review. Silver Stars for gallantry in action and the Purple Heart for battle wounds were given a number of veterans and all the Rangers received combat infantry medals.

Revolution in Warfare Hinted In Use of Air-Borne Troops

Continued from Page 1

before the landing craft touched down; and enabled the ships' guns to deliver the coup de grâce to the German shore batteries.

Air supremacy—and air supremacy alone—made the air-borne landings possible; and it is the parachute troops and gliders which have introduced the tactical change which in my view will revolutionize the battle of the future and make it a different shape.

Quick in Effect

No longer will it be necessary to pierce the enemy's forward defenses as the first step to reaching his vitals.

Bombing aircraft can, of course, cause great damage to the enemy's rear installations and his industries, but effective results take time to show themselves. The effect of air-borne troops is, however, immediate.

As I see it, modern battle is developing into the formation of garrisons in the rear of the enemy's forward defensive zones by means of air transport, and subsequently keeping them nourished with necessary weapons and supplies by the same means until the ground forces can break through and rescue them.

Arrival of Hamilcar gliders on the scene carrying light tanks has greatly lengthened and strengthened power of resistance by air-borne troops after they have been landed and concentrated.

Path for Land Troops

Now they have a good chance of making effective resistance against hostile armor until their own land forces with their heavier weight of weapons break through and succor them.

But the tactics to be employed by air-borne troops are in a state of flux. At present they represent advanced guards temporarily separated from the main bodies on the ground which they have preceded.

May we not see before very long air-borne troops shouldering the major burden, with ground forces acting as their rearguards and as escorts to convoys which for some time to come will be needed for bringing heavy armor onto the battlefield?

Why Don't Germans Attack, Presents Puzzle of Invasion

Continued from Page 1

this country. Their targets were German airfields in France.

The costliness to the Luftwaffe of air resistance is shown in the German loss of 53 shot down and 17 destroyed on the ground, compared with 18 Allied bombers and 31 fighters lost.

The biggest proportion of Allied losses was due to the exceptionally low and daring flying, aimed at giving ground forces the greatest possible support in all kinds of weather, but which made our planes vulnerable to enemy ground fire as well.

The Allies are making increasingly large use of air strategy in all sections of the invasion operation. They are treating the Germans to a display of mastery of the air that is clearly beyond the scope of the original German concepts of the use of the third dimension. This is not only true of the bombing and support operations, but of the air-borne and parachute operations as well.

France

Continued from Page 1

working for Germans and under the noses of German officers, but the secret was well kept.

Joseph Darnand's Vichy Militia is hopelessly outnumbered in a flood of patriotism. The silence, burning eyes, and set faces one meets everywhere in France show the unity of the people who are conservatively 80 per cent solid behind the resistance forces and only waiting the word to act.

Troop Trains Tell Britain Dunkerque Score Being Paid

By Anna Weir

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 13—Almost exactly four years ago the troop trains chugged slowly through the English meadows bringing the British Army back from Dunkerque.

Then the sidings were crowded with long, silent hospital cars. Station platforms were littered with the rubbish swept up in the wake of each passing train load. People were running to and fro carrying refreshments to tired and thirsty troops. Dislocation and confusion reigned.

In Germany they were singing with gusto: "Wenn Wir Fahren Gegen England." Hitler had promised they would come to England.

Another June, and the invasion of Europe has just been launched. At the station by the meadows American troops, patiently awaiting transportation, lounge on the platform, laughing and chatting.

"You'll not make your connection, Miss," says the ticket collector. "Six-thirty is running late today—troop trains on the line. Here's one coming up now."

"It's just four years since I watched troop trains come through here—the week men came back from Dunkuerque—and the Germans didn't follow them to England after all of Hitler's promises," says the porter.

Slowly up the track comes the troop train. Now it is in the station. A ripple of excitement runs down the platform. American troops sit up and stare.

"Do you see what I see?" asks someone. "These guys are not in khaki—they're in grey. They're German prisoners of war!"

As the train slowly passes out of sight carrying the first batch of German prisoners to reach England from the coasts of Normandy, the American soldiers grin at one another. That bunch sure looked all right to them—yes sir!

"I guess Hitler always said they'd come," says someone cheerfully. "Well, they're here!"

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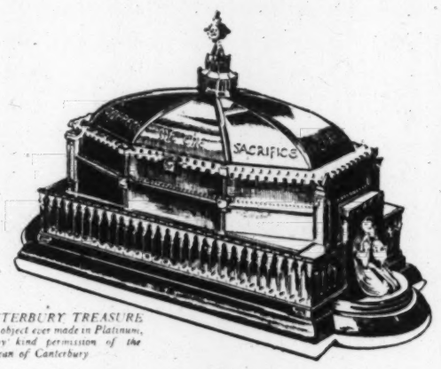

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Reporter Gets 'Hot' Reception As Glider Crashes in France

Reuter's correspondent, Marshall Yarrow, was one of the first reporters to land with the American glider forces in Normandy on D-Day. His machine crash-landed in a strongly defended area and he lay for hours under German sniper and shell fire.

By Marshall Yarrow

WITH AMERICAN AIRBORNE FORCES SOMEWHERE IN NORMANDY. Delayed. (Reuter)—We landed in a country of swamps and hidden snipers.

Our glider took off in the dark with scores of large transport planes hauling the big and heavily loaded gliders off the airdrome at intervals of about 20 seconds.

We headed into heavy weather towards France. The glider heaved and pitched. The aerial procession was a sight I shall never forget. The sky looked like a giant Christmas tree, aglow with heaving clusters of red and green lights.

French Coast Ablaze

In a little over two hours we reached the French coast which was ablaze with lights. Flak started ripping through the fabric sides of our glider but no one was hit despite our slow pace and low altitude.

Suddenly we went into a dive as we dropped our towline. "Hold tight, we're going down," yelled the pilot.

Great balls of fire started to stream through our glider as we circled to land. I was thrown to the floor as the glider smashed and jarred on the earth, slid across the field and crashed into a ditch.

For a moment I lay half stunned but the red hot zip of machine-gun bullets an inch or two above my head revived me in a hurry. I took a wild dive out of the emergency door and fell into a ditch, waist deep in water overlaid with scum.

Shell Hits Glider

Lights still glowed in the glider, there was a deafening crash: a mortar shell had split it in half. I don't know why but I looked at my watch. It was 4:15 a. m. Mortars and machine guns chattered. I was, and I admit it, in a panic. My one desire was to get back home.

Suddenly: "Push ahead and keep flat!" came a voice, that of a captain who had come over in my glider. Chin-deep in filth I slid along, feeling very weak. I drew myself forward with my hands which were cut and pierced by nettles. I parted some reeds and the rustle brought bursts of machine-gun fire and bullets from a sniper across the field.

My ally, the captain, darted off on a reconnaissance mission and I was left in the ditch, quaking with fright.

I continued to inch along the ditch, getting wetter, colder and more hungry. At 4 o'clock—and this was afternoon—the ditch was still my shelter. I was still face down, flatter than a worn rug.

In my crawling I met Lieut. Col. Charles Schellhammer of New York. He had been in my glider and I felt a little better. The ditch suddenly turned at right angles away from the fire and we were able to get out of it and start new tactics of hedge crawling.

There were still plenty of snipers around and they began to practice on us, following us all along the hedge. At one place there was a seven-foot gap which had to be cleared in a leap. Lieutenant Colonel Schellhammer made it and beckoned to me.

Weak and dispirited I started across like an Olympic champion but slipped right in the middle. All records for picking oneself up and proceeding were broken then and there.

Lost Tin Hat

I had lost my tin hat. Lieutenant Colonel Schellhammer ordered me to go back for it. I suddenly hated him with a black venom but I dived back and got it. The tactics baffled the sniper so much he didn't shoot!

Soon in the comparative safety of a dry ditch in the next field I tumbled into the lap of David Clarke of Lewiston, Maine. He had chocolate and water which he generously shared with me. He looked tough, too, and he became my lifelong friend when he cheerfully assured me that we would both "walk out of this thing." We shook hands solemnly on it. I felt a little less secure when he told me he was a First Aid man and, therefore, had no weapon.

He was right, however. By 5:30 that afternoon the area was cleared of snipers and we reached a little town which had just been captured by Americans. Those khaki uniforms were the loveliest sight I had ever seen.

Counterattack

Ten minutes later the Germans counterattacked and the war started all over again. Eager to keep out of trouble I hiked for the woods and spent a miserable night with an American colonel and a cow in a clump of supersharp raspberry bushes.

I wandered all next day and reached a temporary command post. That was Wednesday, and in the evening a platoon of Germans raided us as we were digging in. I was getting shock proof. I flopped into my hole and slept.

Then I proceeded to the headquarters establishment. It was a hike along the hedges of about three miles and I know I shall be permanently humpbacked from keeping my head down.

"Homey" Atmosphere

An ammunition box under a blossoming apple tree became my office. Occasional bursts of German artillery and that sneering rip of a German machine pistol helped to contribute to the "homey" atmosphere.

A sergeant who watched me from a distance introduced me to his friends as the "best in the hedge-crawling business." It's an honor I am proud to accept.

Whatever else, correspondents do make some contribution to the war effort. A colleague and I calculated the Germans used about 5,000 rounds of ammunition on us that first day.

Low Tide Shows Beach Obstacles

Associated Press from United States Navy

Nazi French Coastline Defenses Fail to Halt Allies

Low tide on a Normandy beach of France reveals a long stretch of skeleton-like obstructions erected by the Germans in a vain attempt to prevent Allied landings. These structures are veiled by water at high tide and provide a menace to landing craft.

British Troops Rout Nazis With Help of French Girl

Recorded by CBS

A young French girl was instrumental in the destruction of a German garrison in the early hours of the invasion, when she befriended a British parachutist and guided him through enemy positions.

A sergeant major who jumped out over Normandy on the first night of the invasion landed in a town strongly held by Germans. But he landed among friends. There were many French patriots in the town, and a young girl hid the parachutist during the day, then guided him back through German positions at night.

She gave Headquarters full information on German positions in the town, and a few hours later guided a strong raiding party back. The Germans were soon routed out of the town.

♪ ♪ ♪

British gunners in Normandy turned four German guns against the Nazis "within an hour after their capture," the London Radio reported. A party of British gunners found four captured German 155-mm. guns beside which stood six disconsolate Nazis. As the British examined the guns, the prisoners volunteered to show them how the guns operated. The British caught on quickly. The guns were soon in action again, on the Allied side.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower directed the first 100 hours of the invasion operations from a motor caravan bare of maps and documents, the Associated Press reports.

There are no special guards to protect the General. One is likely to see him strolling, bare-headed and unescorted, anywhere along the cinder paths of this secluded bit of woodland on the English coast.

There are no maps, charts or photographs in his mobile "office." He dislikes telephones, but loves "Western" thrillers. There are two black telephones on the desk, and a pile of "Westerns" with which the General reads himself to sleep. Five or six hours sleep are enough for him and he needs no alarm clock to waken.

The Supreme Commander will take his personal camp across the Channel when the time comes.

♪ ♪ ♪

The American five-pointed, white star has now become the accepted symbol—the star of liberation—and appears on all vehicles, American, British, or Canadian, except ambulances and Royal Air Force vehicles. It facilitates recognition.

♪ ♪ ♪

British Wrens spelled out by semaphor, was the last message from shore received by some of the departing invasion ships on D-Day.

British Navy girls serving at this shore base live in dormitories up above the harbor. It became customary for the men on the ships and the girls on the shore to signal back and forth until it was stopped for security reasons.

But as the ships assembled in the harbor the night before sailing for France, the Wrens had one message that day they could not resist sending. The men on an LST below spelled it out:

"C-o-u-r-a-g-e."

♪ ♪ ♪

French women about their home tasks cannot be interrupted by battles. One women, her arms full of rolls, came to a road where Germans were sniping at two American tanks.

"Can I go down that road?" she asked.

"Not yet," the Yanks told her.

"But I have six refugee children in my house and they are hungry. How long are you going to be?"

She watched the proceedings for a minute, then lost patience and set off down the road. And she got through.

Speed of Worker Bees

The average speed of worker bees engaged in making honey is about 15 miles an hour.

Algiers' Doubt of Allies Laid to Policy Gap

IRUN, Spain, June 13 (AP)—French Patriots have seized the whole city of Tarbes, Capital of the Upper Pyrenees Department, and taken 300 German prisoners, Frenchmen and other travelers said today. The Maquis captured the town after a brief but bitter battle June 10 and 11, they said. Tarbes is a city of 35,000.

By Walter Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 13—The growth of bewilderment and despondency which prevails in French North Africa over the poor relations between the Western democracies and the French Committee of National Liberation can perhaps be traced through a chronology of recent military and diplomatic developments, as they have appeared to many Frenchmen here.

First, there was report from the United States that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was empowered to deal with any groups in France except Vichyites as military necessity demanded. Although this report was subsequently proved false by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's foreign policy speech in April, the promises made by Mr. Hull on that occasion have never been carried out, according to Liberation Committee spokesmen.

Second, there was the pre-second-front ban imposed by Great Britain on all communications between diplomatic representatives in England with their home governments. This included the Fighting French regime in Algiers which had been fighting at the side of Britain since June 18, 1940.

Cut Off Underground

This, it is held here, automatically put the fourth most powerful nation among the Allies in the same category as none-too-friendly neutrals like Spain and Argentina. It, however, did something more than hurt French pride.

At the most critical moment in the preparations for landings on French soil it cut off the Algiers government from their Underground army in France who were to play such a large part in second-front operations. By so doing it may have cost the lives of many patriots in France.

Third, the resignation of Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, President Roosevelt's personal representative at Algiers, with the rank of Ambassador, who was known to be sympathetic to claims for recognition of the "Provisional Government," and the nonappointment of any successor at a critical time in Franco-American negotiations was considered here as tantamount to severing diplomatic relations.

[At the time of Mr. Wilson's resignation it was announced that he was giving up his duties because of the health of his wife.]

Discrimination Seen

Fourth, Prime Minister Churchill's speech of May 23 with its glowing references to Franco Spain and its seemingly less friendly mention of the Free French Committee was a bitter pill to swallow. The Algiers French saw this as a brushing aside of the right of the Committee of National Liberation to represent Metropolitan France when such doubtfully representative governments as the Poles, Greeks, and Royal Yugoslavs were glibly accepted.

Sixth, General Eisenhower's two recent radiocasts to the French people indicated to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and French leaders here that the Allies definitely intended to leave the political fate of France to the sole discretion of the Supreme Military Commander and his G5 men.

Three Main Requests

Seven, Prime Minister Churchill's belated preinvasion invitation to General de Gaulle to go to London for discussions did not set well here.

Before accepting, the French leader made three requests: First, that he should be able to communicate with his Government in Algiers; second, that he would be allowed to return to Algiers; third, that discussions should be tripartite, that is between Great Britain, America, and himself.

The first two were granted by the British, but the Americans refused to take part in the discussions.

The French here say that when General de Gaulle finally went to London it was obvious that he was only wanted there as a voice to speak to the French people on the day of landing.

Eight, a recent dispatch in a London paper coming from New York maintained that President Roosevelt had a plan all ready for France which envisaged restitution of the Third Republic with the Constitution of 1875 regardless of the wishes of the French people. This dispatch was entirely unconfirmed, but many Frenchmen appear to have accepted it at face value.

Door Open to Intrigue

With all this lack of clarity in relationships between the French "Provisional Government" and the Western democracies the door has been left wide open for all manner of intrigue.

At this moment at Lisbon and Madrid Cagoulards and ex-Vichyites, Royalists, and others, some of whom have either actively co-operated with the enemy or sat on the fence for four years are reported to be trying to press their varying claims upon the Department of State.

Recent escape from North Africa of Henri Lemaigre Dubreuil and his friend and collaborator, M. Rigaud, has lent added color to these rumors in Algiers.

Both were Cagoulards and both were known to have had close connections with certain anti-Gaullist French and Allied personalities in Algeria.

In face of all these signs and portents on the political sky it cannot be wondered that Frenchmen here don't take President Roosevelt's invitation to General de Gaulle to visit the White House as seriously as might be desired. It comes too late and unaccompanied by any indication of a change in policy in regard to the Fighting French.

As the French see it, the "Provisional Government" in Algiers which is a development from that small band of men who decided to fight on in June, 1940, finds itself with no say in international matters, even in those that concern France closely—such as the Italian armistice terms.

In the absence of any clear definite policy laid down by Washington, the French here say, the Committee of National Liberation finds itself without any sovereignty even in its own country.

The effect of this lack of clear policy on the part of the Western democracies has produced a dangerous psychological reaction in Algiers. It is generally believed here that it will tend to weaken the efforts of the powerful uniformed Underground army inside France just at the moment when its full vigor and enthusiasm are needed. It is moreover causing a rift in Allied ranks at a time when unity is imperative.

Three Nations Accept Provisional Regime

By Reuter

London, June 13

A communiqué issued today from the Information Department of the French Mission to the Allied Governments said: "The Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Luxemburg and Czechoslovakia have made it known through letters addressed to Mr. Maurice Dejan, Minister Plenipotentiary, that their Governments recognize the Provisional Government of the French Republic."

Both the Belgium and Luxemburg Foreign Ministers in their letters stated that the recognition previously accorded to the French Committee of National Liberation will in future apply to the "Provisional Government of the French Republic."

Finland

Continued from Page 1

nerheim Line and there is strong evidence to support the view that, rather than restore these old positions, the Finns and their German taskmasters concentrated on fortifying front-line positions above Leningrad where the isthmus is considerably narrower.

Russians Know Terrain

In any event, General Govorov and his men know every inch of the terrain and since their original assault on the Mannerheim Line they have had considerable experience cracking "impregnable" defense lines.

Anything they encounter between Terijoki and Viipuri, or for that matter Helsingfors, will probably seem like child's play compared to the fortifications of the so-called German steel ring around Leningrad which they broke in the course of a few days last January.

Even at this late date the Finns might conceivably avert total disaster by the 11th-hour acceptance of the Soviet proposals, but if the Russians are compelled to blast their way into Finland it is unlikely they will treat the Finns with the same patience as during the negotiations.

Progress in Siberia Encourages Wallace

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—The Moscow Radio said today that United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, speaking in Novosibirsk, had declared his "hope for a better future was considerably increased" by seeing "the splendid efficiency with which Siberia has been organized during the past 15 years."

"I was told that the total production of Siberia increased 10 times during the past 15 years," said Mr. Wallace, according to the radiocast, recorded by the Soviet monitor. He added:

"I'd like the people of the western states of America, in particular North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, as well as the Territory of Alaska, to be able to see what I've seen during my sojourn here."

Mr. Wallace is en route to China.

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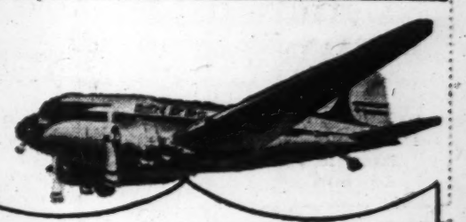

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But this much we all *can* do . . . we can make sure that the America they're fighting for stays strong. We can help them protect the way of life they left behind by putting every dollar we can spare into U.S. War Bonds now during the 5th War Loan Drive.

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This advertisement prepared and contributed by
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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Watch Your Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON a recent train trip a man sitting near the writer appeared desirous of starting a conversation. He was apparently deeply impressed with something and wanted to talk about it. Before long, the object of his interest came out.

The man was a psychiatrist who had just attended an important convention. One point had been stressed, and it was easy to see it had struck home. "I never realized it before," he said, "but now I see that every thought a person has, or has had, tends to express itself in some outward deed. Of the multitude of thoughts that crowd in upon a person's consciousness, some time and in some way every one of them will have some influence upon his motives and actions. That to me is a most amazing revelation. I never realized the influence of one's thoughts before."

The writer, a student of Christian Science, could well agree with his fellow traveler's analysis of the relation of motive to act, of thought to environment, of mental cause and effect. The teachings of Christian Science, however, go far beyond this, for they reveal another great fact: that good thoughts originate with God, the divine Mind, and are the only real power. Evil thoughts, including sickness and sin, confusion, weakness, discord, are aggressive material suggestions whose substance is as ephemeral as wisps of fog that disappear into thin air.

* * *

The New Testament has many accounts of Jesus "casting out devils." These devils, or evil conditions, evil states of mortal thought, were one and all destroyed by divine Truth, the law of ever-present good. It made no difference whether the devil presented itself as mental derangement or as fever, palsy, or deformity. Jesus proved conclusively that evil conceived of either as mental or as physical was no more than a manifestation of the devil—evil suggestion claiming to exist despite the divine dictum, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31).

* * *

Christian Science is today accomplishing the healing works which Christ Jesus said would be done by those who believe on him—understand and practice his teachings (see John 14:12). Anyone can prove this for himself. But in order to make conclusive demonstrations of the spiritual power of God's Word, he must first purify and spiritualize his consciousness and acquire the art of thinking constructive, wholesome, honest, useful thoughts.

Part of the purifying process whereby human will yields to the outpouring abundance of God's grace involves the uncovering of the illusory sources of evil. Since God, the divine Mind, is the one and only cause or divine Principle of all being, evil does not originate in Him. Likewise, since God is the only cause, there is no other cause. So evil can only be a dream-sense that attempts to counterfeit real being. And mortals, not aware of the perfect cause, or divine Principle, God, believe in evil as real; they believe that evil can have good purposes and ends; that evil is justifiable insofar as it will yield personal material gain. Thus handled by the devil of selfishness, mortals blindly allow themselves to become the means for extending the influence of error.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in a brief passage in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 195): "Academics of the right sort are requisite. Observation, invention, study, and original thought are expansive and should promote the growth of mortal mind out of itself, out of all that is mortal." She continues in the next paragraph: "It is the tangled barbarisms of learning which we deplore,—the mere dogma, the speculative theory, the nauseous fiction. Novels, remarkable only for their exaggerated pictures, impossible ideals, and specimens of depravity, fill our young readers with wrong tastes and sentiments. Literary commercialism is lowering the intellectual standard to accommodate the purse and to meet a frivolous demand for amusement instead of for improvement."

These are strong words and merit careful thought. If, as the psychiatrist on the train pointed out, one's every thought tends to find expression in his experience in one way or another, think how important it is that one should avoid, for example, "nauseous fiction . . . exaggerated pictures, impossible ideals, and specimens of depravity" in one's reading, or in one's observation, or in one's listening.

The healing and uplifting of mankind necessitates the cleansing of human consciousness of sinful thoughts, and the replacement of this erroneous sense of being with joyful, unselfish, positive, useful ideas of divine Mind. The process is simple; the results are sure. Evil loses its negative attraction, while goodness, purity, enlightenment become the greatest of treasures.

As mankind touches the hem of the robe of the Christ, Truth, the desire for error will disappear. Then evil, finding no welcome, will cease to wield any influence, and it will have no means of presentation. Then, indeed, will the glorious prophecy (Isaiah 11:9) find fulfillment: "The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PEONIES AND DELPHINIUM": *A Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright*

THE ARTIST, Isabel Branson Cartwright, of Philadelphia, a woman who has painted many pleasing flower arrangements, here shows us a bunch of delphiniums and peonies. Blue for the delphiniums, to be sure, either pale or intense, but the color of the peonies is left to our imagination: creamy white possibly, that rich deep red, or perhaps even pink. We may suit ourselves, not having the original painting close at hand.

Whatever decision we make, this painting brings us a whiff of authentic June. In New England, the peonies are just coming into their prime. They bring us an experience of loveliness to which we look forward for a whole year, as we look forward to the arrival of the lilacs.

Veillez sur vos Pensées

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DERNIÈREMENT, au cours d'un voyage en chemin de fer, l'auteur du présent article eut pour voisin un monsieur qui désirait entrer en conversation. Selon les apparences, quelque chose avait fait sur lui une impression profonde, et il souhaitait d'en parler. Au bout d'un moment, il en vint à ce qui l'intéressait tant.

Comme psychiatre, il venait d'assister à un important congrès. Au cours des séances, l'on avait appuyé sur un certain point qui l'avait évidemment beaucoup frappé. "Je vois maintenant," dit-il, "une chose dont je ne m'étais jamais rendu compte: toute pensée qu'une personne a, ou a eue, tend à s'exprimer par un acte. Parmi la multitude des pensées qui se pressent dans la conscience d'un homme, chacune aura tôt ou tard, d'une manière ou d'une autre, une certaine influence sur ses mobiles et ses actions. Pour moi, c'est une révélation, une chose stupéfiante. Jusqu'ici, je n'avais jamais réalisé l'influence des pensées individuelles."

L'auteur, qui étudie la Science Chrétienne, était bien d'accord avec les remarques de son compagnon, analysant le rapport du mobile à l'acte, de la pensée au milieu, de la cause mentale à l'effet. Mais les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne vont encore beaucoup plus loin, car ils révèlent cet autre grand fait: les bonnes pensées ont leur source en Dieu, le divin Entendement, et représentent l'unique pouvoir réel. Les mauvaises pensées, y compris la maladie, le péché, la confusion, la faiblesse, les discords, sont des suggestions matérielles agressives dont la substance n'est pas plus durable que ne le sont les traînées de brume qui disparaissent et se fondent dans l'air.

Le Nouveau Testament contient plusieurs récits où l'on voit Jésus chassant "les démons." Ces démons, c'est-à-dire ces conditions malignes, ces fâcheux états de la pensée mortelle, furent sans exception détruits par la Vérité divine, par la loi du bien toujours présent. Que le démon se présentât sous tel ou tel aspect — démence, fièvre, paralysie, difformité — cela importait peu. Jésus prouva d'une manière certaine que les maux dont on se fait un concept soit mental soit physique ne sont jamais autre chose qu'une manifestation du diable — une suggestion mauvaise qui prétend exister malgré ce décret divin: "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31).

Aujourd'hui, la Science Chrétienne accomplit les guérisons dont parlait Jésus le Christ, les œuvres que doivent pouvoir faire ceux qui croient en lui — ceux qui comprennent et mettent en pratique ses enseignements (voir Jean 14:12). Chacun peut prouver ce fait pour son proper compte. Mais afin de démontrer d'une manière concluante le pouvoir spirituel de la Parole divine, il faut d'abord que le disciple purifie sa conscience et la spiritualise; il doit acquérir l'art de penser selon des voies constructives, saines, honnêtes, utiles.

La purification par laquelle le vouloir humain cède à l'abondance de la grâce divine implique la mise à nu des prétendues sources du mal, dont la nature est illusoire. Puisque Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la seule cause ou le divin Principe de tout être, le mal ne vient pas de Lui. De même, Dieu étant l'unique cause, aucune autre cause n'existe. Le mal ne peut donc être qu'un songe, un faux sens cherchant à contrefaire l'être véritable. Les mortels croient à sa réalité parce qu'ils ignorent la cause parfaite ou le divin Principe, Dieu; ils croient que le mal peut tendre à des buts louables, concourir au bien; qu'il se justifie dans une certaine mesure s'il apporte des avantages matériels. Se laissant ainsi manœuvrer par le démon de l'égoïsme, les mortels aveugles deviennent les canaux par quoi l'erreur étend son influence.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous donne dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* ce bref passage (p. 195): "L'instruction de la bonne espèce est nécessaire. L'observation, l'invention, l'étude et la pensée originale élargissent les idées et devraient encourager la croissance qui fait sortir l'entendement mortel de lui-même, de tout ce qui est mortel." Au paragraphe suivant, elle ajoute: "Ce sont les barbarismes enchevêtrés du savoir que nous déplorons, — de simples dogmes, des théories spéculatives, des romans écœurants. Les romans qui ne sont remarquables qu'en raison de leurs tableaux exagérés, de leurs idéals impossibles et de leurs exemples d'immoralité, donnent à nos jeunes lecteurs des goûts dépravés et de mauvais sentiments. Le commercialisme littéraire abaisse la norme intellectuelle pour s'accommoder à toutes les bourses, et pour satisfaire aux demandes frivoles d'amusement, au lieu de répondre au besoin de perfectionnement."

Ce sont là de fortes paroles auxquelles il vaut la peine de bien réfléchir. Si, comme venait de l'apprendre le psychiatre mentionné au début, chacune de nos pensées tend à s'exprimer d'une manière ou d'une autre dans notre existence, il est fort important d'éviter par exemple les "romans écœurants," les "tableaux exagérés," les "idéals impossibles" et les "exemples d'immoralité;" et ceci s'applique à nos lectures, à tout ce que nous observons ou écoutons.

Pour que le genre humain obtienne la guérison et s'élève moralement, il faut que la conscience se purifie des pensées pécheresses; le sens erroné doit faire place aux idées de l'Entendement divin, joyeuses, positives, utiles, dépourvues d'égoïsme. La méthode est simple, les résultats sont sûrs. Le mal perd ainsi son attraction négative, tandis que la bonté, la pureté, les lumières spirituelles deviennent nos plus grands trésors.

A mesure que les hommes suivront le Christ, la Vérité, et toucheront le bord de son vêtement, le désir qui se portait vers l'erreur disparaîtra. Alors, n'étant plus accueilli, le mal cessera d'exercer une influence quelconque et ne pourra se manifester. On verra donc vraiment s'accomplir cette glorieuse prophétie (Ésaïe 11:9): "La terre sera remplie de la connaissance de l'Éternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux qui le couvrent."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

One Day's Adventure

SOMEWHERE IN THE thickets of elderberry and willow and young cottonwoods, somewhere in the tall grass by the dry river, a heifer had hidden her calf. The dairyman said I could have the calf if I could find it, so I rode Timothy and searched diligently all one afternoon. In sandy places, there were the baby footprints of the calf; but the tracks disappeared in deep grass, so all they proved was that the calf was around somewhere. When the sun was low, I gave up and rode home to milk cows and feed my own calves.

The next day, I had to ride into the hills to see where my heifers were. They were far back, and with them were some of the dairyman's heifers. Now, if the heifers go too far back into the hills, they come to a place where they can go down into a valley and get into unfenced fields and eat crops. So I decided to drive my heifers up to the ridge at the head of our own canyon, where they wouldn't be tempted to go where they should not.

* * *

After mine were where I wanted them, I stretched out in the grass and looked at the blue sky while Timothy grazed. I listened to birds, heard bees in the clover, and nearly went to sleep when I started thinking about the dairyman's heifers. After all, they were in the same place from which I had driven mine. If I felt that it wasn't good judgment to leave my stock there, then these others should be moved, too. I pulled Timothy's reluctant nose out of the grass, and started back along the trail. It was wonderful weather for riding, anyway, much too good to spend sleeping in the grass.

We drove the heifers back down toward their pasture near the river, and they hurried along because it is rather fun for them to be driven downhill. Some of them kicked up their heels and cavorted, then they stopped in the canyon to drink; and it was there that we came across a young cow. Her udder was full of milk, so I knew that she must have a young calf hidden somewhere in these hills; and I knew that the dairyman would want to have her and her calf at home, so that she could be milked and the calf kept with the others.

* * *

The mother joined the heifers and they all went on together for a way, when suddenly she started away from the herd. Now cows are brilliant about the matter of hiding their young, so I knew that probably the calf was hidden in the opposite direction from which its mother was going. I rode on and, sure enough, there was a little black blob in the deep grass. Timothy had nearly walked over it, and that woke it up. It jumped to its feet and started to run, at which its mother said something in cow language that meant: "You bad little girl! Why didn't you stay where Mother told you to?"

But now the calf had no desire to hide. It was entranced by all these big heifers, and they were entranced by it, and nosed it with delight while its mother looked her disapproval.

I didn't blame her for wanting to keep it hidden—it was such a beautiful little thing. It had a dab of white on its forehead, it had long white stockings, and the tip of its tail was white to match its forehead and its stockings. It went cavorting around, like a child who shows off before its elders; and, when we started on toward the lower pasture, it pranced like a colt. It was so young I thought surely it would tire and want to lie down beside the trail, but it was much too excited to want to do that.

* * *

When we reached the valley, I knew that, if I left the cow and calf, the mother would hide her child. Yesterday's experience had proved that there were altogether too many good hiding-places near the river. If the calf were hidden now, it might be days before it could be found again; and its mother really should be at the dairy where she could be milked. And, of course, we couldn't take the mother without the calf.

There was only one thing to do, and that was to tie up the calf so the cow couldn't hide it; and then tell the dairyman that he had a fresh cow. But the baby heifer had no wish to do anything but frolic, and I knew I couldn't run fast enough to catch her. After the trip down from the hills, she should be ready to sleep again, and I decided to wait until she settled down.

But calves are exactly like children. Always they want to play when you want them to sleep. It was a long time before this one would lie down, and then I didn't catch her. She jumped up and sprinted off just as I reached for her, gave me a saucy look, and became more wide-awake than ever. It took a long time before she was in the mood to sleep again. This time I would be cautious. I thought that, if she got away again, I might try to drive her and her mother across to the dairy; then I remembered all the brushy places along the trail, and was quite certain that both cow and calf would artfully lose themselves. So I'd have to catch her this time.

* * *

Just then, who should come along in a truck but the dairyman himself! I was never so glad to see anyone. Soon the calf was riding in the truck, and the cow was following, and everything was under control.

I said: "Isn't it funny? When I was looking for that other calf, I couldn't find it, and I found this one when I wasn't even looking for it!"

The dairyman said that's the way things went. He added that, when it was a little older, I could have this calf.

So that day's adventure proved profitable. All I have to do now is to think of a good name for the calf from the hills.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Child and a Nesting Bird

Under the bonnet's frill
Eyes widen to sea-gray
And running feet are still
For voices of the day—

Voices so newly heard
That I am twice beguiled:
By the song of the nesting bird—
By the silence of the child.

JESSIE T. ELLISON

And the Wide Silver River Below

BROOKLYN BRIDGE in the golden fume of a wild autumn sunset out of which Manhattan rises dark as the castle of a huge enchanter; and below, the wash of the tide on which the traffic of the East River appears transmuted to the romantic and mysterious traffic in some great cloudy canvas of Turner; and everywhere a confusion of din that would be intolerable if it were not the perfect expression of that stupendous scene.

Riverside Drive, and the trees above the Palisades across the Hudson aflame in a blue October dusk, and Grant's Tomb in the deepening darkness and silence.

A football match between West Point and Harvard, and an English smell of moist fallen leaves, and academic groves and buildings, and about them the atmosphere that haunts an Oxford college when sport has emptied it upon an autumn afternoon, and the wide silver river below.

The busy, cheerful main street of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, and the girls from Vassar going to the play, and the wide silver river below.

A market day in Hudson, Columbia County, the streets of the little town thronged by straw-chewing farmers, and the wide silver river below.

Hilly Albany and the great State Capitol, and the Ten Eyck Hotel with its slightly elaborate affectation of Colonial antiquity by means of artificially aged beams and panelling, and still the wide silver river below.

Those are memories of the Hudson which come back from that autumn of 1913 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was working for the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency. . . . The present writer did not see the old Colonial farmhouse at Hyde Park when he was in Poughkeepsie, but at least he could learn what a hold that river and its countryside might have upon a man through whose life and through whose forebears' lives flowed that majestic river.—From "Mr. Roosevelt," by COMPTON MACKENZIE. (New York: Dutton.)

The Calm Shining Above the Clouds

DURING THE NIGHT the wind died down to a still, penetrating cold. We slept restlessly among quilts of infinite age and heaviness, stiff as wood. Wu Kwei-fan thundered at our door before light. "All out for sunrise!" It was four-thirty. In some far hall of the temple the priests' chanting was low and monotonous as the lap of calm water along a shore. . . . I stumbled to the window. Stars were steely cold in a clear, dark sky paling to the colorless luster of pearl at the horizon. Pao wrapped the least rigid of the ancient quilts about my shoulders and we went out with our friends to the brow of the mountain. As we walked over the short grass, each blade crisp and silvered with dew, the light was already whitening, and one blazing planet alone remained of the stars, and we saw each other's faces clear-cut and fresh in the first daylight.

Tou Yun Feng stood isolated in a world submerged, its peak a rugged island, solid and alone, looming above cloud. Cloud flowed about its cliffs, level as the sea. The smooth whiteness stretched away to phantom-gray mountains, less substantial than the cloud itself. Overhead the sky arched flawless, blue burning to cold, pale fire at the eastern rim. The sun rose with serene and lordly leisure, coming up through the cloud. The sun entered upon the still expectancy of morning like a prince taking possession. At once the white level of cloud broke into long ripples of light, and drifts of cumulus mounded upward into the brightness. It was difficult to believe that all the mornings we had groped in wet mist on the mountainside there existed this calm and shining splendor above us.—From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SU YIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Lune at Undercliffe

(Westmorland)

To this garden now deserted,
Crept a foxglove, silver skirted,
With its friend, the willow-weed.
Prodigal they flung their seed
Into unfrequented spaces,
Bramble spread her horny fingers,
Where some rare exotic lingers,
Planted in the vanished years.

Here between the red rocks flowing,
Prattling, whispering, seaward going,
Sweeps the Lune, a silver ribbon—
In the fells the rains are falling,
Soon the lazy water sprawling
Idly twixt its rocky ribs,
Will be turbulent and boiling,
In a torrent to the ocean,
Like a giant from the mountains,
In precipitate descent.

ROBERT E. KEY

Bound by the Glint Of Water

THE GARDEN would be beautiful—and is beautiful—when no flower blooms there. Though this lovely country teems with industry, every prospect is idyllic, and chimneys in the distance become tall obelisks. Its architecture does not consist so much in stone walls and paved walks as in green walls of yew and box. If you stand with your back to the large old house and face due south, on your left, behind and below the formal arrangement of beds and statues and fountains and yew hedges, lies the Wilderness, part of a wild garden surviving from the eighteenth century, with dark, mysterious cut glades, and at the end of them, far away, a golden cornfield in which in August and September you can just descry the turreted sheaves. Here in spring, when the trees are burgeoning, the ground is covered for three weeks at a time with the azure snow of bluebells, and later, in the summer, you find the tall, overweighted spires of wild Canterbury bells, no doubt descended from flowers escaped long ago from older enclosed gardens of monasteries and manors. On your right towers up the Avenue, a piece of formal planting, old elms alternating with limes, surviving, it is said, from 1680. To the south, in front of you, the garden descends by level, terraced lawns and green platforms, each with its piece of water, pool or fountain, to the outer green terrace, which commands a wide view of the lake, lying far below, and of a sweep of beautiful country rising up beyond it.

The gimcrack, tangled battlements of Barlborough, that have yet stood so long, show near at hand among the green mounds of the fat-leafed treetops, while, on the horizon, you can distinguish the lofty stone keep of Bolsover, jutting like a cliff, its windows burnished every evening by the setting sun, and, upon a clear day, the three tall towers of Hardwick, perhaps the most beautiful Elizabethan house in England, a skyscraper of glass and golden stone. A little to the right, the view ascends toward the Peak, so that in the distance are the shimmering faint outlines of what, for England, are mountains. On each side of flights of steps, stone statues of Neptune and Diana, and of two giants, gaze outward from the house toward this superb and romantic prospect bound together by the glint of water—pool and lake and fountain.—From "Left Hand, Right Hand!" by Sir Osbert Sitwell. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Huge Brazil, With 45,000,000 Population, Awakening to New Power

Dictation Latest Method In Search for Integration

Brazilian airforces assured by Hull that bases will serve their future military needs—Nation views resources and future markets—Terrain offers many difficult governing problems.

Today, after nearly five centuries of colonization, Brazil has been hardly more than sprinkled with population around its edges. Larger than the United States in land area, Brazil has some 45,000,000 people. Methods adopted by different forms of government—Empire, Republic, Vargas dictatorship—to deal with basic questions of national development and unification, are explored in the following article.

Uncensored South America

Twelfth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Gigantic Brazil, larger in area than the United States and already numbering 45,000,000 people, is awakening to discover new powers.

Towering above all other Latin American countries in size and military might, the nation stirs, flexes expanding sinews, and feels throughout vast lands its growth toward world stature.

As yet the South American giant gropes and stumbles, for this land of jungles, semi-deserts, vast distances, faulty transportation, and racial mixtures has a long way to go before it can be fully integrated.

Rulers of Brazil when it was a Portuguese colony, then an Empire, Republic, and now a dictatorship, have sought by differing methods to colonize and develop a stubborn terrain.

Aid From U. S.

Today Brazil is aided by the United States with military, industrial, and technical resources.

Every day new fighting equipment pours into Brazil.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has just given assurances that military bases built in Latin-America at a cost of billions will be handled in future for the mutual benefit of the co-operating powers.

For Brazil, this means that some of the world's finest air bases—at Belém, Natal, and farther south—will serve every need of Brazil's own growing air forces.

The industrial foundation for Brazilian power also is being strengthened.

At Volta Redonda near Rio de Janeiro a $60,000,000 steel mill is rising to begin heavy industry.

The "iron mountain" at Itabira Mine in the State of Minas Geraes will soon be blasted apart to pour 69 per cent iron ore into new furnances.

To Play Leading Role

As Brazil awakens to iself, so the world devotes greater attention than ever to Brazil.

Many people want to know whether Brazil offers possibilities as a new frontier home for them. Industrialists are examining the country's resources and potential markets.

Diplomats of the Americas and of Europe adjust their calculations to Brazil's growing power.

No one has seen all of this mammoth land, but anyone who samples all of the country's typical regions is sure to come away with at least one clear impression—size, sheer magnitude, overpowering extension.

Immense Territory

To fly the Amazon Basin hour after hour for days, and see hardly a sign of human habitation in the immensity of tropical rain forest and flooded river plains, is to grasp something of Brazil's economic and governmental problems.

To fly or sail along the 4,500 miles of the Brazilian coast, is to grasp one of the largest—and easiest—among Brazil's transport situations.

Deep in the interior at a point such as Guajará-Mirim, the most distant settlement of Matto Grosso, you feel at first as remote as on some lush green moon. Hardly has the river boat touched the muddy river bank when you forget remoteness in marvelling how Brazilian is the town.

Somehow the Brazilian people and culture have stamped the tropical wilderness, just as they have left their impress on the semi-arid northeast, on prosperous coastal midlands in the Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo area, and on open cattle country of the south.

Already the Brazilian achievement in cultural unification on a difficult terrain stands high among the epics of world peoples.

Geographical Handicaps

The number and variety of geographical handicaps faced by Brazilians must be experienced before an outsider can comprehend either the land or the people.

Rivers that ought to run toward Brazil's own seacoast whirl on their watery heels and slip away inland to end at last as magnificent arteries for distant Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Other rivers reach Brazilian seas, but these rivers drain the Amazon Basin. There economic development is held back by floods, poor soil, an unconquered jungle, savage tribes, one of the world's most difficult sanitation problems, and numerous related hardships.

The country's few mountains thrust up their cliffs and jumbled peaks at exactly the point where Brazil most needs fluent and easy transport. This is back of Rio de Janeiro and along the mineral-rich coast both north and south of the capital.

Offsetting these difficulties are many advantages, including possession of something like a third of the world's iron-ore reserves, other minerals to nourish heavy industry, oil enough to start solving a serious fuel shortage, and numerous other resources both natural and human.

Governing Difficult

Governing such a country would be hard under any form of administration. A close parallel is China, although the differences equal or surpass the resemblances. Older and teeming, China has the same kind of distances to surmount, the same separation of large political units from the center of government, similar transport gaps, and other forces that tend to divide rather than unite.

It can be written into the record for Brazil that nationhood was achieved in days of the Brazilian Emperors, and has never been lost.

The cultural unity that so impresses a visitor to any part of Brazil had its origins in the family relationship whereby members of the Braganza dynasty identified themselves with their people. Theirs was an artistocracy and a nobility. Like such social systems anywhere, it had dark and oppressive features. In Brazil these have weathered with time to leave mostly pleasant memories of the Royal House.

In Petropolis to this day the surviving scions of Brazilian royalty live near the carefully tended shrines of that gracious period. When President Vargas goes to the cool mountain heights of Petropolis, he pays taxes to the Royal House for use of a residence that blongs to them.

Empire Period

A fact seldom remembered outside Brazil is that one of the most democratic and enterprising periods in national development came during the independent Empire. That was from 1822 to 1889. Rio de Janeiro served as the seat of government for the Braganzas after Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1807. From 1807 to 1822, Brazil was accordingly a royal metropolis of a worldwide empire, instead of being merely a colony.

Dom Pedro I sided with the Brazilian people against being reduced again to colonial status. As regent, he proclaimed independence on Sept. 7, 1822. This is the "Grito de Ypiranga," or "Cry of Ypiranga"—Brazil's Declaration of Independence and Fourth of July.

The Dom Pedros, I and II, ruled as constitutional monarchs. Their concessions to democratic evolution were such that by the end of the Empire in 1889 Brazil was a soundly liberal parliamentary democracy that compared favorably with similar monarchies of the day. Elections increased in importance with the steady broadening of the number eligible to vote.

Dom Pedro II for 58 years did not withhold freedom of press, of expression, of political activity, or any other human right on the ground that the Brazilian people were unready to use such liberties to the nation's benefit.

The one serious reservation to these statements was the Emperor's over-long resistance to abolition of Negro slavery. As in the South of the United States, this issue had become an economic reef. The Empire sank on it, but Brazil survived the ensuing crisis.

Railroad Built

While guiding Brazil in a political evolution that led toward the establishment of the Republic, Dom Pedro II pushed railways into the interior. He sought to revive the moribund São Francisco Valley in the northeast by laying tracks around the Paulo Affonso Waterfalls. In his reign the Amazon Basin reached the droostep of its highest prosperity as supplier of wild rubber to a bicycling world.

Even so, after nearly four centuries of settlement, Brazil had hardly been nibbled at the edges. The reason, however, was not that men had turned back half-heartedly. Most of the territory had already been explored in its broad outlines, and found to be tougher to crack than a Brazil nut held in unaided human fingers.

Many Councils

The Republic took up the task in 1889 when the Empire was abolished during Dom Pedro II's absence in Europe.

What the Republic did for Brazil both in politics and in economics is a large and debatable question.

A favorite argument of the present Vargas regime is that the Republic held back Brazil's growth. Elaborating this theme, a prominent official told me that under the Republic there were four representatives in Congress for Amazonas, but they seldom came from the Amazon country, being "imposed by politicians" of Rio or São Paulo.

In contrast, this official pointed to the steady stream of businessmen and others who now come to Rio for consultations on Amazonian affairs.

These consultations take place in the Council of Economics, the Council of Commerce, and others. The official estimated that all of the councils working each day in the capital would outnumber three or four of the disbanded Brazilian House of Representatives.

"It would be far easier for President Vargas to handle a House of Representatives than to manage this kind of a government," he added.

The "kind of government" through which Dr. Vargas is grappling with Brazil's many economic, social, political, diplomatic, and other problems may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. A supreme executive, with final power of decision on any question. He is unhampered by elections or other democratic checks and balances.
2. Executive agencies dependent directly on the President.

These include the 10 Cabinet Departments: Justice; Foreign Affairs; War, Navy; Air; Agriculture; Labor, Commerce and Industry; Public Health and Education; Transportation and Public Works; and Treasury.

Full Cabinet meetings are rare. The President sees his Cabinet advisers singly or in pairs.

He alone commands full information on governmental affairs.

He alone is vested with sovereign power.

Several Agencies

Beyond the Cabinet, there are several other executive agencies. Prominent among them are the Tribunal of National Security, including secret police; the Department for Administration of Public Services, or D. A. S. P.; the Department of Press and Propaganda, or D. I. P.; the Commission for Defense of National Economy; the Council of Foreign Trade; Executive Commission of Steel and Iron; National Petroleum Council, and so on. All of these funnel directly to the desk of Dr. Vargas.

3. Industrial syndicates, with compulsory membership by employers and labor. The government holds final power in any dispute. Strikes are forbidden.
4. Various other advisory councils.

Three-in-One Executive

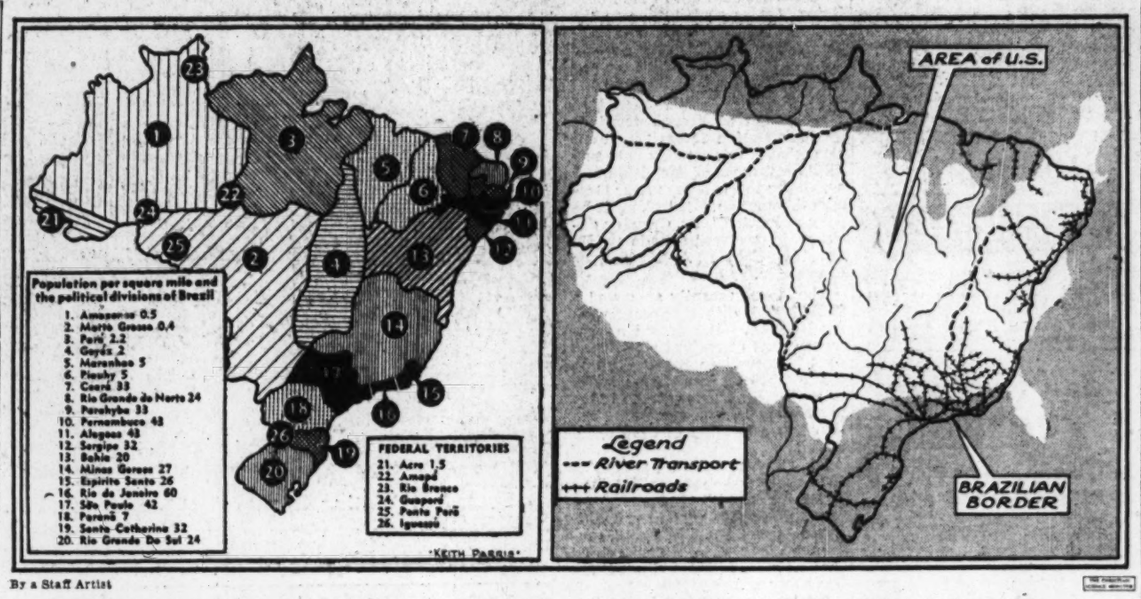
This is the type of three-in-one executive, legislator, and judge which an enthusiastic propagandist for Dr. Vargas summed up in this lyrical, if slightly illogical, encomium:

"The discretionary President is, by his method of acting, the most constitutional of Presidents."

More important than the refinements of political theory is the practical effect of these governmental methods on domestic and foreign policy.

Domestically, we have seen in this and preceding articles that the Vargas regime has exacted the price of an almost complete surrender of democratic rights by the Brazilian people. Attendant material gains and losses will be more fully explored in later articles.

The next immediate assignment is to survey Brazilian foreign policy.



By a Staff Artist

Brazil, Larger Than United States, So Far Has Only Sprinkling of Population Along Edges

Both in distribution of settlers and in the natural concentration of railways may be traced Brazil's zones of easiest development. Population has gravitated to the coasts, as shown on the map at left above. The first column of numbers gives the names of the 20 states, followed by their population density in persons per square mile. The smaller column shows Federal Territories. Acre is an old one. The other five were set up as border districts this past year. The right-hand map shows the comparative areas of the United States and Brazil. Railway networks of Brazil are found concentrated in a few spots. River transport ranges farther afield.

Communist Unit Protests Labor Delegate to Italy

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Selection of Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to help reorganize the Italian labor movement, may have international complications.

According to William Green, President of the anti-Communist American Federation of Labor, who gave Mr. Antonini his assignment, a joint Anglo-American labor delegation is being sent to Italy at the instance of the British Trades Union Congress. The invitation to the A. F. of L. to appoint a representative came from Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Green said.

Presumably no invitation to participate in the resuscitation of the Italian labor movement has been extended to Russian labor, although the Soviet Government, as a member of the Allied Advisory Council for Italy, has an active voice in the administration of Italian affairs at this time.

In A. F. of L. circles Mr. Antonini's appointment is seen as a preliminary move in an open struggle between Communism and the Anglo-American trade-union system for control of the evolution of Italian labor. How this will rest with Moscow remains to be seen.

Mr. Antonini's appointment brought an immediate protest from the Daily Worker, American Communist organ. The Daily Worker called for a campaign of objections from American labor unions which now appears to be gathering momentum.

The Communist complaint is directed not alone against Mr. Antonini but also against the manner of his designation—by Mr. Green.

"Green and Antonini, following the propaganda line of Herr Goebbels, scream that Europe is in danger of being 'sovietized,'" the Daily Worker said in an editorial. "They openly proclaim that their objective is to split the labor movement of Italy which is advancing rapidly thanks to Communist-Socialist unity in its ranks."

Terming Mr. Antonini a "bitter foe of United Nations unity and unity of the Italian people," the Daily Worker declared his mission was a move to undermine the six-party coalition. "Surely our government, which, together with the Soviet Union and Britain, reached the agreement at Moscow which led to the coalition in Italy," the editorial continued, "cannot be blind to Antonini's intention."

In quick rejection of the Communist criticism, Mr. Antonini said:

"I am going to Italy to see if there is any chance of the re-establishment of a free trade-union movement there. My mission as a labor representative in Italy was worked out by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. We want the rebirth of Italy along the lines of American democracy."

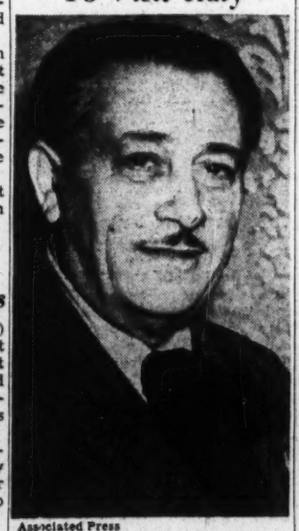
"I am anti-Communist and anti-Fascist. But whether Italy goes Communist or not is something with which I have nothing to do. That is a matter for the Italians.

"Yet surely we will not help to build a Frankenstein monster, because Communism cannot go along the line of democracy. We want to try to help, if the Italian people welcome the democratic idea.

"Democracy means the representation of everybody. I am not opposed to the representation of Communists, but when Communists go in, they want to dominate, to capture, and to that I am opposed."

Mr. Antonini is General Secretary of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 39, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York City. The dressmakers' union comprises 40,000 workers, all of Italian stock. He is also President of the Italian-American Labor Council, which represents 300,000 Italian-American trade unionists.

To Visit Italy



Associated Press

Luigi Antonini

Veteran trade unionist will go to Italy soon to help reorganize "free, democratic trade unions."

'V-Grand' Airplane Seats 50 Persons

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 13 (AP)—Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation's postwar transport plane, a Liberator-Liner designed for long-range flights with a 50-passenger seating capacity, was unveiled to the public yesterday.

During the showing, the company rolled off its final assembly line the 5,000th B-24 Liberator bomber built at the San Diego plant. It was named "V-Grand."

The four-engined transport has a tricycle landing gear the same as the famed B-24 bomber. The transport will have sleeping accommodations for 24.

Nazi Big Guns Furnish Dover A Noisy Night

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE DOVER AREA OF ENGLAND, June 13—This town had one of its noisiest nights last night when enemy long-range guns from Cape Gris-Nez sent over shells for three hours. Since the first shell fell in the town in August of 1940 nearly 1,000 shells and bombs have fallen on this scarred and partially ruined area.

I was shown little red disks appearing on a board in the control room which indicate "incidents." The telephone from, the lookout post on the cliff top tells the control room what is happening. From this post I recently looked over the valley between the cliffs.

Wardens watch over the area night and day. They are especially vigilant to spot roof-top fires at night as most citizens sleep on tiered bunks in large cave shelters under the cliffs where they never hear the sound of gun fire.

Shelter-sleeping has become such a habit now that some children three years old have never slept in their own homes. But civil defense watchers know their area so well they can report right where an incident is even at night. These direct telephone calls to the control room result in appropriate service sent to the scene.

Most recordings from this lookout post lately have been of outgoing planes, but last night's shelling was not unexpected.

Churchill and Smuts Find Action on Normandy 'Tour'

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of United States Naval Operations, was received by King George today.

SOMEWHERE IN NORMANDY, June 13 (Reuter)—At exactly half-past twelve yesterday a gray green "duck" from the destroyer Kelvin climbed up the yellow sands of a British-held section of Normandy beach. Two men stepped out. One was short and stern-jawed. He wore a Trinity House cap. The other was tall and lean, his weather-beaten face set off by a neatly clipped goatee.

"Blimey, its Churchill himself!" shouted one astonished private.

"And Marshal Smuts, too!" responded his equally astonished mate.

It was the same wherever the two distinguished statesmen went in their visit to the Allied beachhead. The toiling and fighting men on the hard-won French terrain couldn't believe their eyes. Some stood at attention and saluted; others gaped open-mouthed; others just waved and clapped their hands.

Go On Tour

The British and South African Prime Ministers held a conference with Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery and other field commanders and then carried out an extensive inspection tour.

A Luftwaffe raider dropped a bomb near them and they watched as it was subsequently shot down. They watched a battle fleet off shore pound German positions 20 miles away. They visited shattered Nazi gun emplacements. They stepped into fox holes and saw the other familiar sights of battle. And before they returned to Britain their ship, the Kelvin, fired salvo after salvo into enemy lines.

Much the same sort of scenes were re-enacted in the American-held sector of the beachhead when the Allied Commander in Chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and a party of high-ranking American Army, Navy and Air Force chiefs went ashore at about the same time.

Included in General Eisenhower's party were Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the American Air Forces; Admiral Ernest J. King, naval commander; Lieut.-Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander of American Ground Forces in Europe; Rear Admiral Allen Goodrich Kirk, Commander of United States Naval Forces in Europe, and Rear Admiral John Leslie Hall, United States naval invasion chief.

Immediately upon landing, the party drove to the emergency landing field directly above the beach on a plateau, where they watched evacuation hospital planes taking off for England with wounded.

Then they drove to within five miles of the fierce fighting being waged for the Carentan sector, and saw the block-long rows of shattered buildings—the ruins still burning and smoke rising from all the town.

Sees Ruins

General Eisenhower clambered in and out of his command car. He got out in Isigny, captured only two days before by his assault troops.

He saw the blasted buildings, rows on end of stone now tumbled to the ground. Fires were burning in several structures and the orange flames stood out against the bright blue Normandy sky.

When the party of American military chiefs pulled up in a convoy of cars, the villagers broke into cheers amid much waving of arms and the ever-present V-sign.

Belgian Radio Talks Foster French Aid

LONDON, June 13 (AP)—A series of weekly talks by Belgians to the French was inaugurated June 7 over the American broadcasting station in Europe.

Antoine Delfosse, Belgian Justice and Information Minister, was the first speaker in the series, designed to foster Franco-Belgian understanding and carry into peacetime the collaboration existing now.

Common People of Italy Share in New Regime

Political career of Badoglio ended by formation of Bonomi Cabinet—United States and Britain kept hands off on changes—Diplomatic background of sudden shift remains a guarded secret.

By Edgar Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By far the most important aspect of the formation of the Bonomi Government was the end of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's political career.

Unquestionably it came as a complete surprise to many observers. There was good reason to assume that Great Britain and Russia had considerable interest in keeping the Marshal at the helm of the Government. It will be recalled that when Marshal Badoglio formed his second Cabinet in Naples a few weeks ago much emphasis was laid upon the fact that he had signed the Italian armistice last September. It was pointed out that, due to the secrecy surrounding the armistice terms, it was imperative that the Marshal should remain in charge of Italian foreign policy and of Italian politics in general.

The diplomatic background of the events taking place in Rome last week has not yet been disclosed and it is possible that it will remain a closely guarded secret for quite some time. Significantly, reports from Rome have contained no hints regarding this very important question.

The only statement throwing some light on the situation was made by Premier Bonomi himself who told an American correspondent that there had been no diplomatic interference by the United States or Great Britain.

This sudden lack of interest on the part of the British Government is rather intriguing. It is still too early to say whether it is connected with the very complex diplomatic situation regarding Western Europe in general and the French problem in particular.

Communist Attitude

The Russian attitude, however, appears to have been different. A remark made by Marshal Badoglio June 10 indicates that the Communist leader Minister of State Palmiro Togliatti, was working in behalf of Marshal Badoglio and that the Marshal was more than surprised when Signor Togliatti turned against him after it had become apparent that the Rome Committee of Liberation was anxious to keep the former Premier out of the Government.

This Communist support for the Marshal is not surprising since the French Communists in North Africa made a similar move in behalf of Gen. Henri Giraud during the last phase of the struggle between the latter and Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Morover, Communist spokesmen in Naples alluding to Marshal Badoglio's leadership, stated recently that a popular front without the conservative elements represented by him would be a political torso without a head.

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the anti-Badoglio trend resulting in the ousting of the Marshal must be regarded as a Communist setback. It is significant that Signor Togliatti's comment on Marshal Badoglio's withdrawal was especially cautious.

On the other hand, the Communists will claim that it was their initiative last April that made possible the formation of a strongly anti-Fascist Government immediately after the fall of Rome.

Seven Ministers without portfolio head the Cabinet formed by Premier Bonomi. They include Count Carlo Sforza, Prof. Benedetto Croce, and Signor Togliatti.

Count Alessandro Casati, Liberal, is War Minister; Rear Admiral Raffaele Decurten, Navy; Tupini, Christian Democratic Party, Justice; Romita, Socialist Party, Public Works; Gronchi, Christian Democrat, Labor; Sigliente, Action Party, Finance; and Fausto Gullo, Communist, Agriculture.

Apart from the fact that the new Cabinet is the first "100 per cent" anti-Fascist Government Italy has had since the coup d'etat of July, 1943, its composition is less interesting than the various political trends that can be traced behind the scenes:

1. The political strength of the Liberals, the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats, and of the Action Party. Each of these parties has two Ministers with portfolio in the Cabinet.
2. The relative weakness of the Socialists and Communists.

Political Characteristics

The Cabinet list thus gives the first clear picture—not distorted by propaganda claims—of the political physiognomy of Southern Italy, including Rome.

The conservative Liberal Party led by Senator Croce has emerged as the political representation of the intellectually leading groups of the Italian bourgeoisie. Due to the special social structure of the Italian Capital, the Liberal Party appears to have profited considerably by the fall of Rome.

The same applies to the Roman Catholic Christian Democrats. In contrast with most of the other parties whose political center of gravity is in the north, the Christian Democratic Party is the only group whose center of gravity is located in the Capital. It is hardly necessary to underline the influence of the Vatican, especially in view of the steadily growing strength of the Christian Democrats. Recent reports have stressed that party's intense political activities among the workers and peasants of Southern Italy.

But the above trend is not restricted to Southern Italy alone. Recently, the Archbishop of Turin celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his enthronement, not in his Basilica, where earlier jubilees were held, but with the workers in a metal factory. The altar was placed in the machine hall.

Contact With Workers

This incident is indicative of the efforts of the Italian clergy to get into more intimate contact with the workers.

This trend may also reflect the struggle between Conservative and Left-Wing elements within the Christian Democratic Party which will become more pronounced after the liberation of Northern Italy.

Significantly enough, a Christian Social movement was founded as far back as last August. It advocates "an adequate transformation of the economic structure of society itself." With regard to the Action Party the situation is still obscure, although there are indications that the Left Wing has gained the upper hand. On the whole, this uncertainty reflects the precarious position of the Italian middle class which has been especially hard hit by the war.

[The Religious News Service said in a special dispatch from London that Signor Tagliatti nad participated in a recent meeting of the Christian Democratic Party, marking the first time the Christian Democrats have met with Communists. The meeting was called by the Party leader, Marquis Giulia Rodino, Minister without Portfolio in the provisional government.]

It seems that the Action Party has been able to strengthen its ranks due to the clash between pro-Communist and anti-Communist elements within the Socialist Party. However, the Action Party will emerge in its final form only in Northern Italy where the party reportedly has the support of some of the most influential Italian banks.

As to the Socialists, the most important fact is that there has been no evidence of weakening of the pro-Communist Nenni group. Whether the latter will be able to bring about a Socialist-Communist fusion remains to be seen. For the political structure and strength of the Italian Socialists will become apparent only after the liberation of Northern Italy.

Rule of the People

Finally, it can be said that the real significance of the Bonomi Government lies in the fact that for the first time the official leaders of the Italian Government have demonstrated their willingness to take into consideration the demands of the political leadership in Northern Italy. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to know what those men have to say with regard to the political future of the country.

The Northern Italian Liberation Committee declared in a recent proclamation that in the government of tomorrow, factory hands, peasants and clerks, all the classes of the people, would be a determining factor.

The Liberation Committee solemnly pledged before the population that after the liberation of the country, the lower classes, through the exercise of political and syndical liberties by direct participation in the work of the Government, would really be called upon to overthrow Fascist plutocratic and financial rule and to found the new democracy of the people which would derive its strength and authority solely from the people.

Italy as an Ally?

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee called for open discussion today of a proposal that Italy be recognized as a full ally of the United States with diplomatic ties and entitled to Lend-Lease aid.

A resolution by Representative Vito Marcantonio (A.-L.) of New York, urged by Italian Americans, was brought up for public hearing by the chairman, Representative Sol Bloom, (D) of New York.

"We're trying to do all we can for Italy," he said.

The plan calls for "full diplomatic relations" and a place for Italy in the United Nations. Mr. Roosevelt is requested specifically to urge the other Allies to recognize Italy now as a co-partner against the Axis.

The resolution says that the new Italian Government redects the will of the Italian people, including those in the areas still held by the Germans. It adds that recognition of Italy as an Ally will "release untold energies of the Italian people, thus striking a hard political and military blow against Hitler and his agent, Mussolini."

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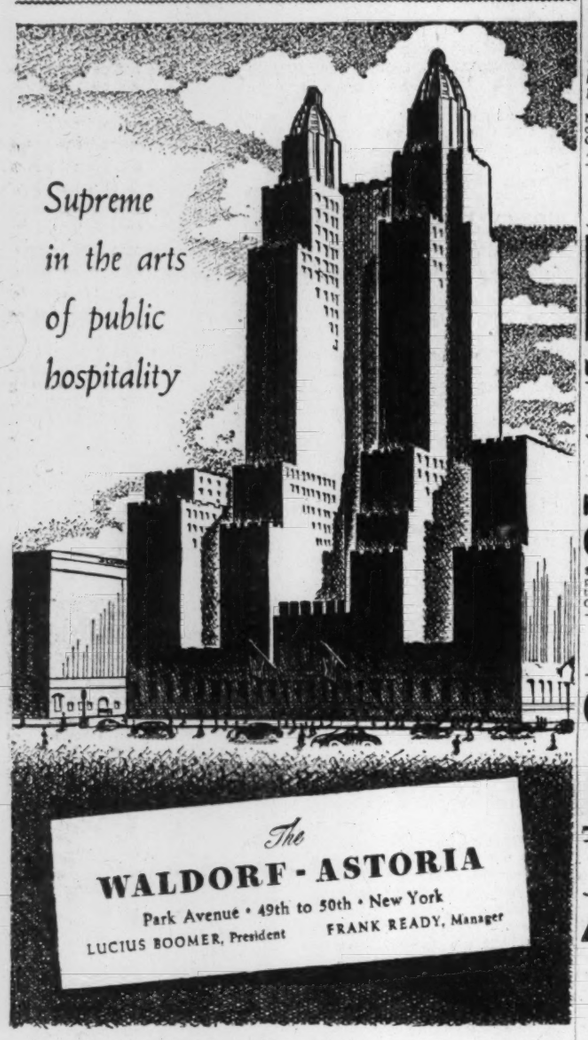

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UNRRA Needs Defended In Crowley Talk

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, told Congress today that a threatened $350,000,000 cut in the initial United States contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration would "cripple" the agency just as the invasion is about to increase the urgency of its program.

Liberation of French territory by the invasion forces "makes it clear that if this country is to fulfill its assurance of friendship and assistance to the areas under German domination, UNRRA must be fully supported," Mr. Crowley declared in testimony made public by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The House recently approved a $450,000,000 direct appropriation for UNRRA, but rejected a proposed grant of authority to President Roosevelt to transfer up to $350,000,000 of Lend-Lease funds to the UNRRA account. An effort to restore the transfer authorization was scheduled in the Senate today.

Mr. Crowley said the $800,000,000 requested represented the "minimum needs" for the next six months. He said that in occupied Europe there are 136,000,000 people who look to UNRRA "to help themselves in the wake of the liberating armies."

"It is already late," he continued. "Any action now by the United States which resulted in crippling UNRRA in advance would be a terrible blow to the morale of the peoples of occupied Europe."

The UNRRA appropriation was scheduled for Senate floor consideration as part of a $3,920,570,000 bill containing also $3,450,570,000 in new appropriations for Lend-Lease operations in the year starting July 1. The measure also contains a $20,000,000 fund for the Foreign Economic Administration, the agency supervising Government operations in the foreign economic field.

A Child's 'Gift'

Wide World

Painting Displayed at Greenwich Village Art Show

Mrs. Florence Cane, art teacher on New York University's project "Clinic for Gifted Children," and Robert Raphael, 10, her pupil since he was 4, display one of his paintings for the photographer at the outdoor art show held recently in Greenwich Village, New York.

House Group Approves Sale Of Ships to South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13 — Legislation permitting the sale of small naval craft to other American Governments was approved today by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

At the same time the Committee chairman, Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, announced that with the prospect of surplus naval vessels after the war, the Committee would prepare a resolution forbidding the scrapping of any vessel unless Congress so determined. He said the Committee intended to make sure there was no repetition of the last postwar era.

Navy representatives told the Committee why they wanted legislation that would permit the sale rather than just the lease of these small vessels to other American governments.

These governments, particularly Brazil, they said, had been unusually co-operative in hemispheric defense problems and these small craft, none over 1,000 gross tons, could accomplish defense purposes as well if owned by these Governments and boost considerably inter-American good neighborliness. While most of the vessels that would be transferred were fishing craft that had been drafted and reconditioned it also could include mine craft and patrol craft.

Best to Use Ships

It was argued that since they had been done over there would be little use for them after the war and it would be best to let the other American republics have them. But much committee discussion, since some members felt that American fishing interests did and would want these ships back now that before any such converted craft were turned over to South American countries they should be offered to their original owners. Then if no American owner was interested they be released to other governments.

Representative W. Sterling Cole, (R) of New York, got the committee to make these vessels transferrable to other American governments, not republics as the original bill read since all American governments are not republics. He also won their approval of an amendment that would make it a condition of transfer that such vessels not be retransferred by the acquiring governments.

Three of the committee who had been on a trip to South America as representatives of the committee expressed full approval for hemispheric defense reasons and for continuation of the good neighbor policy of permitting the transfer of these small vessels.

Navy Gives Aid

The Navy announced it would prepare for the committee a list of all small craft already transferred to South American governments—which for security reasons it could not make public—and hereafter advise the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees when any transfers were being considered.

C.I.O. Plan to Aid Roosevelt Legally Told to Senators

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee, 1944's novel political phenomenon, will keep within the letter of the corrupt-practice laws even if it takes changed tactics after the anticipated Roosevelt renomination, Sidney Hillman, its astute Chairman, assured the Senate Campaign Committee today.

Mr. Hillman went before the Committee today at his own request, with his counsel John J. Abt of New York, to tell how he figures the Political Action Committee with $669,764 in its treasury from C. I. O. unions is not violating laws Congress has laid down barring the use of union or corporation money to influence elections.

Committee questioning, led chiefly by Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, disclosed that the Hillman Committee is standing on these technicalities:

It has issued posters advocating a fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt because there is only a nomination and not an election at stake until there has been a nomination. "After his renomination we will do what is required to be within the law," Mr. Hillman declared.

Hatch Act Restrictions

It has kept running afoul of the $5,000 campaign-contribution limit set by the Hatch Act by confining the activities of the National Political Action Committee to "educational" activities and letting state and local organizations of the C. I. O. act independently in political matters.

"This does not mean," Mr. Hillman explained, "that our national office has not been frequently consulted by state and local organizations of the C. I. O. with reference to the problems of indorsements or that we have not given them our recommendations, based upon our best judgment of facts. But the final choice remains in the localities. It has never been made and will not be made in New York or Washington."

Members of both Houses have become extremely interested in Mr. Hillman's activities following the defeat in the primaries by the labor vote of two members of the Dies Committee, the withdrawal of Representative Martin Dies, himself, from a reputedly losing race in his Texas district, and the defeat of Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) in Oregon.

It was evident in Mr. Hillman's testimony that the Political Action Committee may, after Mr. Roosevelt's renomination, cease taking contributions from C. I. O. unions and turn to individuals for its financial support.

Mr. Hillman told the Committee that he considered Section 9 of the Smith-Connally Act, forbidding labor organizations to make contributions in connection with any Presidential or Congressional election, "unfair to organized labor," and added, "but we will live up to it."

Despite these indications that the legal rights on which the committee has been, and intends to skate, are quite thin, Mr. Hillman insisted in his prepared statement, "It is our purpose and intent to carry on our operations strictly within the letter and spirit of the Federal law."

According to information furnished the Senators, the Hillman Committee consists of a national office in New York City and 14 regional offices. At the present time, it has about 100 full-time salaried staff members, with a top salary of $10,000 a year.

Objects Outlined

The main objects of the organization, Mr. Hillman said, is to register every eligible voter so they can cast their votes for candidates who make clear-cut statements in favor of full employment and international co-operation after the war.

"While the crucial questions which confront labor and the nation today provided the immediate occasion for the organization of our Committee," Mr. Hillman told the Committee, "we have not organized for 1944 alone. . . . Our Committee is a nonpartisan organization. We are prepared to and do give our support to candidates on the basis of their records, without regard to party labels."

The Hillman Committee has been the butt of attack not only by individual Congressmen but by Republican Chairman Harrison Spangler. The Attorney General pronounced it within the law in April, but as Senator Ball pointed out that was when it had spent only $29,000. On May 31 it had spent $189,112.

Senator Ball told Mr. Hillman he sympathized with the Committee's aims, but added, "I think you ought to go into the Democratic Party and work there, and I think you should get your contributions from individuals rather than from unions."

Roberts Holds Leading Role As Dissenter

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, only member of the Supreme Court not appointed to his present place by President Roosevelt, continues as the leading dissenter on the tribunal. In the 1943-44 term ended yesterday, Mr. Justice Roberts disagreed with his colleagues 37 times—compared with 29 times in the previous term.

Of the 125 opinions written since the term began last October, the court reached unanimous agreement in only 45; it gave 5-to-4 decisions in 16 cases.

Mr. Justice Roberts wrote 13 dissenting opinions and disagreed without writing opinions in 24 other cases in the latest term. Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter likewise wrote 13 dissenting opinions and disagreed with the majority in seven additional cases, for a total of 20. Associate Justice William O. Douglas wrote 12 dissents and disagreed in 12 other findings, so that he ranked next behind Mr. Justice Roberts in total dissents. Associate Justice Frank Murphy dissented in 22 cases and Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson 20, Hugo L. Black 18, and Stanley Reed 16, Chief Justice Harlan Stone and Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge dissented in 15 each.

Mr. Justice Douglas led as the writer of majority opinions, with a total of 19. Mr. Justice Jackson had 17, Chief Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Black 16 each; Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Frankfurter, 13 each; Mr. Justice Reed, 12; Mr. Justice Roberts, 11, and Mr. Justice Rutledge, 8.

Gestapo Arrests 'Separatists' In Hanover Province

STOCKHOLM, June 13 (ONA)—The Gestapo has arrested 2,300 alleged "Separatists" in the province of Hanover, it was reliably learned here.

The arrests were said to be the opening gun in a drive to head off growing Separatist movements throughout the Reich.

Those seized by the Gestapo include a number of Roman Catholic priests, the deputy of the former Hanoverian Party, owners of large estates and local officials. All were accused of being members of the Welfen, a political action group aiming to establish Hanover as a separate German state.

[Among proposed plans for a defeated Germany is breaking it up into its several component states.]

Fourth-Term Issue Goes To Texas Court

AUSTIN, Texas, June 13 (AP)—The fourth-term issue in Texas today was before the State Supreme Court, which had under consideration a petition of pro-Roosevelt forces for permission to file application to compel certification of pro-Roosevelt electors on the Democratic July 22 primary ballot.

The petition was presented yesterday after the State Democratic Executive Committee, meeting in Dallas, rejected by a vote of 38 to 6 a proposal that it submit to the voters names of Presidential electors pledged to vote for the Party's nominees.

Presented by Alvin J. Wirtz and other attorneys for pro-Roosevelt forces, the petition contended that Presidential electors are state officers and as such must be passed upon by voters of the entire State and the names of the candidates for Democratic electors must therefore go on the primary ballot.

The petition added that no statute provides for the nomination of electors by the convention or otherwise than at primary elections.

It said that not only the rights of the uncertified electors but the rights of all voters in Texas to exercise their suffrage in the November general election are at issue.

The 23 electors in question, pledged to vote for the national ticket, were named by pro-Roosevelt forces which bolted the State convention here May 23 and organized a "rump" convention.

In refusing them certification, the Executive Committee said its decision was based on the grounds that such action would nullify the will of the regular convention which only bound its electors conditionally.

The Committee also rejected a proposal to approve a referendum "for (or against) the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States if and in the event he is nominated for such office."

Activities of Bund Told in Exhibits

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—A court and jury hearing testimony in the mass sedition trial, after having received the names of about 50,000 Americans to whom foreign propaganda was addressed, returned today to the story of the German-American Bund.

Taking up where Peter Gissibl, former Chicago Bund leader, left off last week, Government prosecutors were ready to introduce several more exhibits dealing with Bund activities.

The 14-volume list of names, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, members of Congress, Government officials, editors and others, went into the record yesterday. There was nothing to indicate that those on the list had requested the literature.

The roster, compiled by the Customs Office in Los Angeles, contained a list of foreign printed matter which had been ruled nonmailable by the Post Office Department. The mail eventually was destroyed.

Men Acquitted Of Draft Charge

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Gert Hans von Gontard, German-born grandson of the late Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, and three other men stood acquitted today of charges of conspiracy to evade the Selective Service Act.

A Federal court jury of 10 men and two women, which had heard trial testimony since May 2, found the defendants innocent last night after deliberating 12 hours and nine minutes.

Other defendants were Army Lieut. Francis X. Grottano, former New York City detective; Dr. Arnold Aaron Hutschnecker, Austrian-born physician, and Michael Mangano, secretary of the G. M. Uniform Company of Brooklyn.

Ship Named for Movie Star Praised by British Navy

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The Liberty Ship Carole Lombard has received official commendation from the British Royal Navy for the rescue of survivors of a British freighter who were landed at Colombo, Ceylon, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Capt. Nelson M. Amy of Baltimore, Md., is master of the American freighter, named for the motion picture star who was lost in a plane crash while on a War Bond tour. The ship was launched in January at Wilmington, Calif.

Miss Miller Is Miss Anderson's Choice For Postwar Women's Employment Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 13—Miss Mary Anderson, for 25 years Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and dean of women administrators in Washington, is planning to turn the big job of Government adviser on postwar employment of women over to a younger person.

Her choice for the position is Miss Frieda Miller, former New York State Industrial Commissioner and more lately a special assistant to John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Swedish-born Miss Anderson has been in Government ever since the last war, when she came from the Chicago Women's Trade Union League to take a job with the National Defense Advisory Committee. This bureau became the Women's Bureau under Miss Mary Van Kleeck, whom Miss Anderson shortly succeeded.

Government policy toward working women has gradually lifted them to more secure status under Miss Anderson's regime, not only as to physical working conditions but as to pay and opportunities for advancement. Capstone of her career was a set of international principles for the employment of women, laid down at the recent International Labor Office Conference at Philadelphia, advocating "complete equality of opportunity for men and women on the basis of their individual merit, skill and experience, and wage rates based on job content without regard to sex."

'G. I. Bill of Rights' Passes; Costs May Run to 6½ Billions

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Overwhelming House passage sent to the White House today the compromise version of the "G. I. bill of rights," a general veterans' benefits measure.

The Senate passed the bill yesterday, accepting a conference compromise to adjust differences between the Senate and House.

As finally approved, the bill contains these major provisions:

Unemployment compensation: $20 weekly for a maximum of 52 weeks for veterans out of jobs in the first two years after their discharge, with establishment of a job placement bureau within the United States Employment Service.

Education: One year of Government-financed education in regularly established schools, including vocational training institutions, with the Government paying a maximum of $500 for tuiton and other fees and subsistence allowances of $50 monthly for a veteran with no dependents and $75 for those with dependents. In the case of a veteran who entered the service before he was 25, a complete four-year college education would be available provided the veteran qualified and made proper progress.

Financial assistance: Guarantee by the Government of 50 per cent of private loans up to $4,000 to help veterans establish themselves in business or purchase homes or farms. Interest would not exceed 4 per cent.

Any cash benefits received by a veteran under provisions of the legislation would be deducted from any bonus that might be voted later. The cost of the legislation has been estimated from $3,000,000,000 to $6,500,000,000.

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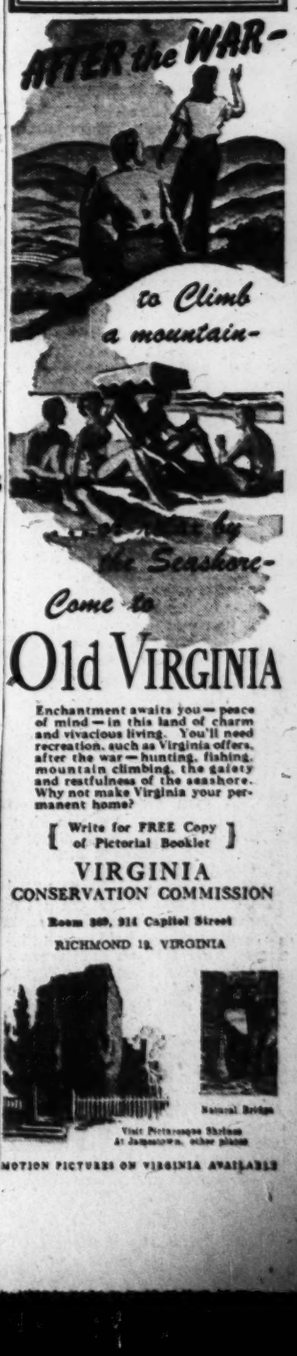

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Madam Tzu Friend to the Tigers Despite Trials in Kunming

By Julia Fisher Lawrence
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A chocolate ice-cream soda was the first thing Carrie Huie Tzu, American-born wife of the "Bishop of the Burma Road," wanted when she landed in America a few days ago. Her four Chinese-born children still prefer the bottled soda they first drank on the ship coming over; Coney Island, the delights of which had been described by American soldiers, was the first thing they wanted to see.

Madam Tzu is a member of the famous Huie Kin family. Six daughters and three sons were born to the Rev. Huie Kin and his Knickerbocker Dutch wife. The sons married American girls and live in the United States; the daughters were married to Chinese and went to live in their father's native country. A list of their husbands looks like a directory of Chinese Social Service workers.

With the arrival of Madam Tzu and her children, the whole Tzu family was together for the first time in four years. Bishop Tzu was sent here last year on a government mission. Carol, the fifteen-year-old daughter, and David, the nineteen-year-old son, were caught in Shanghai when it fell to the Japanese.

It used to take six days to travel from Shanghai to Kunming, gateway to the Burma Road. It took these children two and one-half months to make their way, by devious paths and means, from Japanese-occupied Shanghai to Kunming in Free China. They had lived four years under Japanese rule.

Son a Tiger Cub

All of the children speak Chinese fluently. The two boys who were with their mother in Kunming show the effects of their friendships with American soldiers, both in their conversation and interests. Robert is absorbed in his stamp collection, and 12-year-old Kin has all the assurance of a veteran.

His complete indifference to traffic is awe-inspiring. Even a careening New York taxicab holds no terrors for a child who can't remember when there was no war, considers air raids and Japanese bombing too ordinary to talk about, flew out of China "Over the Hump," and wore a life belt day and night for a month and a half. Chennault's Tigers admired the youngster and in consequence the inside of American bombers and fighter planes have been thoroughly inspected by him. He was making airplane models while I talked with his mother. He's a Tiger Cub.

Natural warmth and friendliness are characteristic of the Chinese as much as of the Americans and Madam Tzu has these qualities in double measure. One look at this handsome, sparkling woman and one knows what her kindliness meant to American servicemen in China.

For Madam Tzu has come direct (or as direct as one can come now) from Kunming where Chennault's Tigers are stationed; where there is also branch headquarters for General Stilwell's army.

Madam Tzu's most popular specialties were home canned peaches, brownies, and waffles when she entertained the Tigers. The problem was how to get the materials. Bishop Tzu had made the long march to Kunming on foot. He got word to his wife that the peach crop was excellent. When Madam Tzu fled before the Japanese advance she had packed some of their clothing in glass jars so she would have cans for the peaches, and thus she was able to put them up. Each week two bottles were opened. The American boys pronounced them better than those at home.

Frequent White Brownies

Every Tuesday she had open house for American soldiers. At first they were shy, but when they found their Chinese hostess was as American as they, and that she could cook, too, they filled her house. The fact that she owned one of the five pianos in Kunming added to the popularity of her home.

That region is famous for wild honey and walnuts, which helped in brownie-making, but cocoa was as precious as gold dust. Whenever possible the boys flew in a can of cocoa from India. Then they had "brown brownies." The rest of the time they had "white brownies" which, according to Madam Tzu, are made in the usual way, simply omitting the cocoa.

The Chinese have but recently started using milk; only the Mohammedans keep cows. With American ingenuity and Chinese persistence Madam Tzu got milk for the waffles.

In the earlier days eggs were plentiful, but the population of Kunming has doubled several times since the war and eggs are flown "Over the Hump" to our troops in India, so they are now rare and costly. When the price rose to $2 each, American money, there could be no more waffles unless you brought your own eggs, but the really serious blow came when the waffle iron was stolen.

War and inflation makes bare existence difficult. In the month of February alone prices went up 90 per cent in Kunming. The people are desperate and nothing seems safe from petty thieves, Mrs. Tzu explained.

The piano remained; it was too large to be carried off, and even without waffles the Tzu family saw to it that the American boys had fun.

Madame Tzu laughs about her own troubles but was deeply serious when she said of Colonel Chennault, "Nobody has ever done so much with so little."

Mothering Our Boys

Mothering American fliers was an important part of her work in China. Her Chinese and American friends came to her and asked to help; before she left China six committees were organized to carry on the work.

Madam Tzu said the Chinese who were educated in this country feel their turn has come to repay the hospitality they knew here. Their families entertain our boys in their homes.

Finding English-speaking girls for the Red Cross dances is a major problem. One committee canvasses the refugees for girls who will try to speak English. At first the women were frightened by the Americans because they were so un-Chinese.

The older Chinese women said they couldn't learn English but they could sew and knit, so they formed the Service Committee. No American soldier in Kunming now needs to worry about having missing buttons or undarned socks.

Twenty-four hours a day American soldiers man the Alert Shacks. To make them comfortable the women collected furniture. In a town where most homes are furnished entirely with discarded oil cans, a gift of a table is really "giving until it hurts," said Madam Tzu. The prize was an overstuffed davenport presented to our soldiers.

Shoes "For My Kid"

Picnics and sightseeing tours are arranged to show Americans China, old and new. The beautiful old temples were not too unexpected for our boys, but when they saw modern refugee industries carried on in caves dug deep into the mountains, with no sign on the outside to betray their location to the enemy, then the surprise of the Americans was gratifying to their Chinese hostesses.

Another group collects information on where to buy things and how much to pay. In Kunming, where prices have doubled many times and everything is scarce, buying enough to eat is a problem; clothing is limited to covering. But the American boys are determined to have things for their "adopted" Chinese orphans so they must have this information.

When Burma fell, among the refugees who walked up the Burma Road under Japanese machine guns were many children. Twenty orphans reached Kunming. Madam Tzu told the American boys about these children, adding that $5 in gold would care for a child six months in a Christian Mission School.

Our boys promptly "adopted" them. They take their parental responsibilities seriously. If one of Chennault's Tigers is missing he can be found at the Mission. When an American flier comes into town and says, "I've got to have shoes for my kid," he means he wants shoes for the little Chinese orphan whom he is giving protective, fatherly interest.

United States Air Force Photo

In China Madam Tzu is shown (upper picture) with her coworkers presenting a Victory Banner to Colonel Chennault, Commander of the famous Tigers. In America, where she arrived safely with her children but a few days ago, she is shown (lower picture), left to right, with David and Carol, who lived for four years under Japanese rule and spent two and one half months on the way from Shanghai to Kunming; Robert and Kin, the youngest.

Women Personnel Experts in Great Demand As Jobs Come to Radcliffe Graduates

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radcliffe College can testify to a tremendous demand for trained women personnel workers. It had requests from 117 different employers for the 28 young women who graduated from its course in personnel administration last month. Of those 117 requests, 30 were multiple, a number of them offering to take "all you've got."

Not a single girl who has completed the course since it started in 1937 who wants to work, is without a job in the personnel field, according to Professor T. North Whitehead of the Harvard Business School, who will direct the next course which begins on June 28. Professor Whitehead uses the term "personnel" in a broad sense. One graduate, for instance, is head of a school. But in that position, which involves hiring teachers and other personnel as well as generally dealing with people all the time, she finds her personnel training invaluable.

Business and industry have claimed the largest number of this year's graduates. Government agencies rate second in popularity and social agencies third. So far no 1944 graduate has joined an academic institution, though several of the girls are still shopping around with numerous alternatives before them.

Variety of Openings

The job roster of the older graduates indicates the interesting variety of opportunities open to women in this field. Four have administrative personnel jobs with the Waves, three in Washington and one at Northampton. Another is doing job classification for the Army in the Panama Canal Zone. Mrs. Emily Erwin Kofron is personnel assistant at the Manhattan Soap Company in Bristol, Pa. Miss Barbara E. Hanford is employment interviewer for women and assistant to the Women's Councilor of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., in Salem, Mass.

As personnel director of Christ Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Betty Bell is responsible for the employment of all personnel, skilled, unskilled and volunteer, and for the training of new employees. Miss Barbara Rimbach is employment manager of women at the Naugatuck Footwear Plant of the United States Rubber Company in Connecticut, while Miss Ruth Newall is training supervisor for the same rubber company at Woonsocket, R. I.

Others picked at random include a personnel technician for the OPA, an assistant to the general supervisor of wages and working practices, American Telephone & Telegraph, a personnel assistant in the OWI, a field representative for the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, a supervisor of testing, American Air Lines, and one who describes her work as "job analysis and merit rating," Walsh-Kaiser Shipyards, Providence, R. I. Among the many others, there is an assistant to the personnel manager of Time, Inc., a pre-employment interviewer for Western Electric, Lincoln, Neb., and a recruiting representative for the Civil Service Commission in San Francisco.

Essential to Industry

Women have proved their capacity for personnel work, according to Professor Whitehead, and increasing enthusiasm among employers is evidence that they are doing the job well. He believes that the number of women personnel workers in industry after the war will bear a relationship to the number of women employed, and he finds a good deal of evidence that employers intend to hire more women than before the war.

Personnel administration, he adds, is definitely a rising profession. He foresees personnel departments accepted as a necessity rather than a luxury after the war. But he thinks their function will tend to become largely advisory. Foremen and supervisors, he explains, are seeing the need for skilled handling of workers, and are realizing that such handling does not take place only in the personnel department. There is a growing desire among them, he says, for departments to which they may turn for expert advice.

The Radcliffe course, which is believed there to be the only one of its kind, lasts 10 months and aims to develop skill in analyzing humna problems and familiarity with the methods that have been used to bring about effective relationships between management and workers. It includes two eight-week periods of apprentice employment, during which students are urged to get experience as workers on the bench as well as in personnel departments. This field work, plus classroom instruction on machine tools, gives them a basis for better evaluation of jobs.

Learn Good Judgment

Describing the case discussion method used for certain of the classes, Prof. Whitehead says he seeks to give the girls practice in making responsible professional judgments—a training they generally fail to get in their work for an AB degree, he claims. Accounts of actual cases are used. With a multitude of facts before them, the girls must draw their own conclusions as to what to do.

Balance and Adaptability

The purpose is not to have them come to the right conclusions necessarily, but to instill habits of analysis and provide practice in arriving at judgments in line with the factors in a case. Of course, he adds, no one can be seasoned except on the job, and Radcliffe does not try to place its graduates as seasoned professionals.

While a satisfactory level of academic attainment is one qualification for the course, those who select the students give the greatest attention to the applicant's personality. Stability, balance, and a lively curiosity are essential qualities, according to Professor Whitehead. To be successful the student must be able to pick up new ideas quickly, and see imaginatively how to interpret what she learns in the course in the light of widely diverse situations.

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Family Rallies When Cook Says 'Good-By'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The shortage of household help did not overtake us as early as it did most families but it did come at last. Our careful and cheerful Clara announced that she was retiring and moving into the little house of her own which she long had wanted, and we could not be anything but happy for her. Moreover, we felt that the children had now grown to an age when they should be gaining kitchen knowledge. They had been taking care of their own clothes and bedrooms for some time, but Clara was very particular about her special domain and we had let her reign supreme.

It seemed that it should be easy enough for the four of us to do what one person had been doing for years. I had been a good cook B. C. (before Clara), the young lady of the family was taking domestic science at high school, the male members had always delighted in camping expeditions where they prepared their own food. All we needed to do was to start with willing spirits.

Planning For Order

We did, and in a week's time the erstwhile orderly kitchen looked as though a cyclone had struck it and we all longed (how we did long) for one of Clara's delicious dinners. We had tried taking turns at cooking and cleaning up, but no one seemed to be able to get an entire meal on the table in time, and pots and pans and dishes never got put in the right places and everything was upset.

So I sat down to decide what could be done about it. Clara had been able to keep her kitchen in apple-pie order because she had a special place for everything and knew where it was. We were not accustomed to her arrangement and so each dishwiper put utensils in different places. As for cooking, it takes time and practice to be able to produce even a simple but well-cooked meal.

I went to work and gave the entire kitchen a good cleaning. (Hard experience for a woman more accustomed to typewriter keys.) I figured out the best places for pots and pans and dishes, then took chalk and marked an outline of each one around it, on the wall where it hung. Colored crayola's were used to mark shelves where different sizes of plates and saucers were set. Then it was no trouble at all for even a helpful visitor to wipe dishes and put them where they belonged, and the family rejoiced in the order which we had from that time on.

Working in Pairs

It took longer to conquer the cooking part of the problem, but we are coming on well with it. For breakfast, which is a fairly standardized meal at our house, we all helped. One of us made the beverage, cooked the bacon and eggs, another set the table, a third sliced the oranges and a fourth got out the cereal, milk and cream and made the toast. All of us had lunches away from home. Dinner in the evening we prepared and served in pairs, which made it much easier. We specialized on certain dishes until we became expert at them, then tried new ones. We are learning that it takes real talent to cook tasty food and serve it nicely. And as we all have our turns at it, we are patient and sympathetic with any failures and full of praise for successes. Food is even more interesting now than it was when Clara cooked it for us. **M. F. C.**

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Yours Is the Earth, by Margaret Vail. (J. B. Lippincott, $3.00.)

Worth more attention than it is likely to get in this world of momentous, tremendous events, this book tells what happened to one small family when France fell. After the father, a French soldier, became a prisoner of the Nazis, his American wife and their small daughter, Rose Hélène, had to face the hazards of the German occupation as best they might. The child showed remarkable courage—but was it not drawn from the indomitable courage of her mother? At every step it was Margaret Vail who had to weigh the risks and decide which chance to take. Although devoid of sentimentality, the book brings many tugs on the heartstrings—none more compelling than the dangerous journey on foot over the Pyrenees to freedom. The paragraphs run a bit too long, and perhaps there is overmuch detail in the book, but these are small faults. What will be remembered is the power of courage to surmount the insurmountable, as proved by Rose Hélène and her mother.

Make and Remodel Home Furnishings by Ruth Wyeth Spears (M. Barrows & Co., Inc. $2.00.)

Fixing up what you have instead of buying new is patriotic—and what's more, it's fun. A first adventure into the field of remodeling need not be too hazardous, either, if guidance such as Miss Spears's is carefully observed. She describes in this book no less than 183 projects, with 200 working diagrams to make the procedure plain. While covering basic points, her instructions leave plenty of room to improvise to suit your own taste—and that's important, because the chief delight of doing things over is to fix them the way you want them to look.

Adventures in Good Cooking and the Art of Carving in the Home—Famous Recipes, A Duncan Hines Book. (Adventures in Good Eating, Inc. $1.50.)

Already famous for Adventures in Good Eating, Duncan Hines has added to his laurels with his collection of 492 recipes from celebrated restaurants and from friends. The format of the pages makes the recipes unusually easy to follow—and just reading the recipes convinces us that these delicacies will be unusually easy to eat! We take issue with Mr. Hines on just one point. It hardly seems fair, in these meat-curtailment days, to show us those excellent photographs of choice cuts of meat all dished up and ready to carve. It would have been kinder, we think, just to show the diagrams and delicately leave the rest to imagination.

The New Wash Day, by Eleanor Ahern. (M. Barrows & Co., Inc., $1.50.)

Now that most housewives must get their washing done without benefit of laundress, this book that tells them HOW may well become a best seller on the list of household helps. Whether the job involves a family washing or merely a gentle sudsing of gloves and lingerie, this handbook details the proper methods of washing various materials and describes the soap preparations which may be safely used for each.

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Careful Packing Will Reward the Traveler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you going on a long week-end jaunt? It is more important now than ever that you travel light and pack well the clothes that you take.

Traveling light means taking no extras. Leave out that little outfit you think you might use in an emergency. Chances are you will not need it.

It requires plenty of tissue paper to pack clothes well, and you will feel amply repaid for your efforts when you can shake out a garment and hang it up without pressing.

Pack each outfit separately in tissue paper. If you are taking but one suitcase (and you will limit your luggage to that if you are wise these days), lay underwear, hose and miscellaneous items flat on the bottom. Next pack your heaviest garment, such as a suit. Lighter weight dresses or blouses go on top.

Pack each piece of a suit separately. Fold the skirt in the center with tissue or at the sides and near the top, if necessary. Lay tissue inside the jacket; then button it. Tuck plenty of tissue around the neck and armholes. Fold back and under if the jacket does not lie flat. Sleeves should also be folded back with tissue around them.

Lay each dress front down and place double pieces of tissue on top. If the suitcase is long enough, fold the garment only once. Fold the sleeves to the back and place it in suitcase front side up. A tissue between each garment will help preserve a press, too.

B. J. D.

LUCIEN LELONG FACE POWDER
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Such a love of a way to look your prettiest! Wear one of the new romantic frocks—scooped-out neckline, sleeves whittled to a minimum. Then powder every inch of your face, throat and shoulders with Lucien Lelong's lily-textured face powder. See how this light and clinging powder gives your skin a cool look of perfection—even in the heat. See how the heavenly shades accent your skin's natural radiance of a summer's day.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	2,200,000
Previous day's sales	2,236,780
1944 volume to date	104,207,351
1943 volume to date	159,067,598

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	53.7	Prev. day	53.0
Month ago	51.7	Year ago	50.2
1944 high	53.4	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Ainsworth	9⅛	8	8
100	Air Assco	9	9	9
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
2300	Aire Access	3¼	3¼	3¼
4000	Air-way Elap (.30g)	3	3	3
20	Ala Pow $6pf (6)	108	108	108
300	Allied Prod (2)	106	106	106
300	Alum Ltd (Bahs)	30	24½	25
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	79½	79½	79½
1800	Alum Co Am (3)	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
2300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
50	Am Book (1½e)	33½	33½	33½
400	Am Cen Mfg (¼e)	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Am Cit P&Lb	9¾	9½	9½
2100	Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛
9300	Am & Fgn P war	1	1	1
100	Am Hard&Stge (⅛e)	10	10	10
100	Am G&E (1.60)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
700	Am G&E pf (4¾)	111	111	111
100	Am Gen (.15e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Am Gen 63 pf (2)	37½	37½	37½
100	Am Laun Mch (1e)	39½	39½	39½
100	Am Laun Mch (1e)	18	17½	17½
200	Am LightSt (1.30)	37½	37½	37½
100	Am L&ST pf (1½)	36	36	36
100	Am Mfg (1e)	41¾	41¾	41¾
25	Am Pot&Gr (1½g)	41¾	41¾	41¾
1000	Am Republ (¼e)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3700	Am Superpow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Am Superpow (1k)	107½	107½	107½
800	Am Superpow pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
1000	Anch Post (.15e)	18⅝	18	18⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.60e)	3	3	3
300	Apex Elec Mfg	2½	2½	2½
80	Appal El Pow (4½)	18	18	18
300	Argus Inc	107½	107½	107½
3000	Ark Nat Gas	4¾	4¼	4¼
1100	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3½	3¾
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	107	107	107
900	Ark Rgls (.40e)	10⅜	10	10⅜
100	Art Met Wks (.90)	10	10	10
1100	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
100	Asso Laund	8	8	8
1100	Atlantic C Fish (⅛e)	9⅛	8¾	9
100	Atl Cst L Co (1½e)	44¾	44¾	44¾
9200	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
1200	Atlas D Forge (1½e)	23½	23	23½
1500	Atlas Ply	21	20¾	21
200	Auto V Mach	3	3	3
800	Babcock & Wil	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞
2600	Baldwin Loco war	7	6⅞	7
1000	Barium Stl	3	3	3
300	Basic Refract (.20e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	BeaunitMills (1½g)	17	17	17
2500	Bellanca Aire (.60)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Berk&Ow Purn	8⅝	8½	8⅝
700	Birds & Pdy (¼e)	8¾	8½	8½
1300	Blias (E W)	13	12⅞	13
800	Blue Ridge	3	3	3
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47¾	47¾	47¾
1600	Bowm-Bilt W 1 pf	13⅛	12	13
1600	Bowm-Bilt H 7 pf	12	12	12
1400	Bras Tr P&L (1e)	7	7	7
400	Breeze Co (.80e)	21	20¾	21
300	Brewst Aero	11	11	11
300	Bridgept Oil	12	12	12
1400	Brill A	10	9¾	10
1500	Brill B	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
50	Brill pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	Brown F&W	137	137	137
2200	Brown-P-Dist	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2400	Brown Rubber	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛
3000	Buf N&EP $pf	37	37	37
50	Buf N&EP $ pf	107	107	107
100	Bunk Hill & S	10¼	10¼	10¼
2600	Burma Ltd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2300	Burry Biscuit	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
200	Cab El Prod vte	3	3	3
200	Cal El Pow (.20e)	7	7	7
1000	Callite Tung (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Can Ind Alc A .15e	5	5	5
500	Can Marconi (.04e)	1	1	1
3200	Carrier Corp	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
100	Casco Prod (1g)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3500	Castlin Am (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cen Hud G&E (.20e)	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
900	CenNYPow pf (5)	99	99	99
900	Cen Ohio Stl (.80e)	10	10	10
300	Cen P&L pf (7)	117½	117½	117½
1000	Cessna Aire (1g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Chemprene (.80e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
75	Chi Flex Shaft (2e)	18	18	18
200	Chi R & Mch (.30e)	8	8	8
100	Chief Cons Mng	2	2	2
25	Childs pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
10200	Cities Service	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Cit Svc pf	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛
800	City Auto Stpg (.80)	18	17¾	18
1100	Clare Tract (⅜e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Colon Develop	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Colonial Air	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1900	Colo Fuel&I war	3	3	3
300	Colts PFArm	25	24¾	25
80	Colum G&E pf (5)	88	87½	87½
150	ComposBkMvtic (.60)	11	11	11
500	Cons Diesel (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Cons GE Bal (3.80)	107	107	107
10	ConGEBal pfC (4)	106¾	106¾	106¾
700	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	38¾	38¼	38⅜
100	ConsMng&Sm(.15e)	7	7	7
1400	Cons Textile	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cons Royalite (.80e)	7	7	7
100	Cons Stl Corp (⅜e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1100	Cont P&M (⅛e)	3	3	3
350	Copper R (⅛e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Cornuc G Min	1	1	1
10	Cord&Ray pf (6k)	68½	68½	68½
2600	Creole Pet	25	24¾	25
500	Croft Brewing	2	2	2
200	Crowley Milner	9	9	9
100	Crown C Pet (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Crown Cork Int	37	37	37
200	Crown Drug	13½	13½	13½
1000	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Dayton Rub (⅛e)	19¾	19¼	19¾
200	Delay Strs (⅛e)	3	3	3
300	Dentnison Mfg A	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Derby Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Det Gray Ir	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	Det Mich Stove (.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Divco Corp (3)	37½	37½	37½
50	Draper Corp (3)	69½	69	69½
1025	East G&F pf (2¼k)	37½	37½	37½
125	E G&F pr pf (4½)	87	87	87
200	East Sta Corp	7	7	7
350	East Sta pf A	42½	41½	42½
350	East Sta pf B	42½	41	42½
25	East Sug As pf 1¼k	41½	41½	41½
2400	Easy Wash MB	9¾	9¾	9¾
19950	El Bond & Sh	87¾	87⅜	87¾
50	E P&L 2 pf A	58	58	58
1000	Emerson Radio	13¾	13½	13¾
3000	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Equity Crp $3 pf	38½	38½	38½
100	Esquire Inc (¼e)	8¾	8	8¾
2500	Fairch Eng 20d	24	24	24
2500	Fairch E&A .20d	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
1900	Falstaff Brew (.60)	18¾	18½	18¾
1900	Fansteel2Met (¼g)	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
1800	Fedders Mfg	7	7	7
1900	Ford Mot Can A	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
50	Ford Mot Can B	21½	21½	21½
600	Ford Mot Ltd	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Frank Cou Dis ⅛g	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
100	Froedt G&M (.80)	17	17	17
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	13½	13½	13½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Fuller 63 ev	41	41	41
400	Gen Finance (.20)	4	4	4
100	Gen Firepfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	17¾	17¼	17¾
200	Gen Shares	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Glen Ald C (.80e)	14	14	14
25	Gdchaux Sug (3e)	14	14	14
500	Gldfield Son	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Grand Rap V (.05e)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
125	GtAtl&Pac nv(2¾e)	87	86	87
50	Gt Nor Pap (1.80)	34½	34½	34½
800	Greent T&D (⅛87)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	GrocStrProd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Hall Lamp (.40e)	9	9	9
150	Hammer Pap (1)	23½	23½	23½
100	HartfordRay vte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	HarvardBrew(.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	HatCorAmB (⅛g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Hearn D Strs	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	Hearn D $pf (2)	44	44	44
800	Heela Min (⅛e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Helena RubA (1)	13¾	13	13¾
100	Heller (WE) (.60)	12	12	12
200	Heydon Chm(.40e)	16⅞	16⅞	17
200	HolloCrGold(.20e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	Holophane (½e)	9½	9	9½
300	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	14	14	14
1300	Humble Oil (⅝e)	44¾	44½	44¾
100	Hum-Ross F (.30e)	19	19	19
100	Hussmann-Lig (.80)	44¾	42½	44¾
100	Huyler's	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1000	Ill Pow	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Ill Pow pf (1¾k)	48¾	48	48¾
700	Ill Pow div ct	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2800	Imp Oil Ltd (3½)	13½	13½	13½
20	Ind Sve T pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1300	Int Min & Ch war	3¾	3¾	3¾
4900	Int Petrol (⅛)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1100	Int Prod (¼e)	18	17⅞	17⅞
100	Int S Raz B (10e)	8	8	8
200	Int Util A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Int Util B	29½	29½	29½
50	Int Util pf	7-32	7-32	7-32
150	Int Util pr pf (3½)	39	39	39
1400	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3900	Strand Brew	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Stand Cap & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	24	24	24
100	St Pow & Lt	11	11	11
300	St Pow & L B	2	2	2
1300	Stand Prod ⅛e	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Stand Stl Lead	10⅝	9½	10⅛
800	Stand Tube B (.05e)	13	13	13
900	Starrett Corp vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Sterchi Br Strs (.30e	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1400	Sterling Inc (.10g)	2	2	2
100	Sullivn Mach (⅛e)	19	19	19
100	Taggart	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Tampa El (.80e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Technicolor (⅛e)	16⅛	15⅞	16
100	Teton Oil&L (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Thew Shov (2½g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1000	Textron Inc	9	9	9
1700	Tilo Roof (.40)	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Todd Shpyds (2e)	61	60¼	61
500	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Transwt Oil (⅛e)	24⅛	24	24
100	Tung-Sol L (.10e)	8	8	8
100	Tycalite Corp (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛)	3	3	3
200	Union G Can	5	5	5
1900	Unit Aire Pr (1)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	7¾	7¾	7¾
130	U Cig Wh $ pf(3½k)	54	54	54
1000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
3100	Unit Gas	8¾	8⅝	8¾
800	Unit Gas pf (7k)	116	116	116
1600	Unit Lt & Pow A	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1000	Unit Lt & Pow B	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1000	Unit L&P pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
200	UnitShoeM(21½a)	72	72	72½
60	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43½	43½	43½
200	Unit Specialties(.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	US&I Sec pf (2k)	61	61	61
400	US Fil B (.30e)	9	9	9
100	US Radiator	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	United Stores	1¾	1¾	1¾
3200	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1500	Univ Coler B	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Univ Pict (1e)	23½	23½	23½
800	Univ Pict vte (1e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Utah-Idaho8(.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Utah P&L pf	84¼	84	84¼
1300	Utah Radio	7¾	7¾	7¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
800	Leonard Oil Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Line Material (½g)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Lionel Corp (.80)	12	12	12
100	Lipton pf (1½)	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Locke S Ch (1.20a)	23½	23½	23½
300	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2000	Long Is Lig	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
75	Longlas Lt P B	89½	89½	89½
200	Louis L&E (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Lynch Corp (2)	37½	37½	37½
100	Manati Sug war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mang Strs	10	9¾	9¾
300	Massey-Harris	8	8	8
1900	McCord Rad B	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	McWill Dredg (1)	10	10	10
100	Mead Johns (Ja)	158	158	158
1700	Mich Bumper (.10e)	3	3	3
300	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	Mid St P A vte (.51e)	13½	13	13
8300	Mid WestCorp (.20e)	3	3	3
50	MidSti n-cum (2)	21½	21½	21½
400	Midvale (2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Mid West Ref	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mining Corp Can	25	25	25
50	Minn Mn&Mf	63	62½	63
900	Miss Riv P pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
900	Molybdenum	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Monogram Pict	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
700	Montg Ward A (7)	47½	47	47
200	Montr LH&P (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Mt City Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mount St T&T (6)	107½	107½	107½
100	Mur Ch Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Muskog Pf (.40e)	8¾	8½	8¾
4400	Nat B Hess (.05e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Nat City Lines (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	45½	45½	45½
3400	Nat Fuel Gas (1)	24¾	24¾	24¾
800	Nat Gas & Elec	8	8	8
1300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Nor Am L & P pf	115	115	115
600	NorAmRayA (⅛e)	28½	28½	28½
600	Northeast Airl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Nor Sta Pw A	13	13	13
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	23½	23½	23½
800	Ogden Corp (⅛e)	26	26	26
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	111	111	111
1400	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1.50)	34¾	34¾	34¾
6700	Pantepec Pet Ven	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Parker Pen (2)	23½	23½	23½
100	Prkrsbg R&R (⅛e)	3	3	3
1700	Pennroad (⅛g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	87	87	87
100	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	103½	103½	103½
15	Peperell (10)	68	68	68
300	Pharis T&R (.30g)	13	13	13
400	Phila Co (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Phila El Pow pf (2)	30	30	30
5700	Phoenix Sec	2	2	2
200	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	39½	39½	39½
20	Pitts-Lake S (⅛)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pitts Metal (.25e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Pleas V Wine (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
73	Pneum Scale (.40e)	21½	21½	21½
300	Polaris Mng (.10e)	14½	14½	14½
150	Pratt&Lam (1.80e)	39½	39½	39½
400	Premier Gld (b.04)	1	1	1
400	Pressed Met (⅛e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
4300	Pug Sd P&L (.60e)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
175	Pug Sd P&L $pf(5)	101¾	101	101¾
100	Pyle-Nat	10	10	10
400	Pyrene (.20e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
20	Quaker Oats (3)	110	110	110
100	Quaker Oats pf (6)	154	154	154
2400	RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.30e	4¾	4¾	4¾
1400	Raymn Conc (1a)	27½	27½	27½
3900	Red Bank Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
50400	Reed Roll Bit (⅛e)	23	23	23
4700	Republic Avia (⅛e)	9	9	9
200	Rice Stix Gds	13¾	13¾	13¾
800	Richmond Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
1800	Roos Pet	3	3	3
200	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Ryerson & Haynes	3¾	3¾	3¾
38400	St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	St Regis Pap pf	158	158	158
300	Salt Dome Oil	3	3	3
200	Samson Unit	3¾	3¾	3¾
900	Savoy Oil	9	9	9
200	Schiff Co (1a)	255	252½	252½
3800	Schulte (DA)	3¾	3¾	3¾
175	Schulte (DA) pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Seovill Mfg (2)	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Scran-SBW pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Scullin Stl (1½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1100	Segal Lock & H	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Seiberling Rub (⅛e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
500	Selby Shoe	17	17	17
500	Selected Indus	1	1	1
750	Selected Ind cv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Sel Ind pr (3½)	74	74	74
600	Shat-Denn	3¾	3	3
200	Simplicity Pat	24	24	24
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	255	252½	252½
100	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Solar Mfg (.30g)	8¾	8½	8¾
1200	Sonotone (.10e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	So Coast	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	So Penn Oil (1.60)	42	42	42
1300	Southl Royal (.30e)	10⅜	10	10
2100	Spalding	10	10	10
1400	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3900	Strand Brew	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Stand Cap & S	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	24	24	24
100	St Pow & Lt	11	11	11
300	St Pow & L B	2	2	2
1300	Stand Prod ⅛e	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Stand Stl Lead	10⅜	9½	10⅛
800	Stand Tube B (.05e)	13	13	13
900	Starrett Corp vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Sterchi Br Strs (.30e	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1400	Sterling Inc (.10g)	2	2	2
100	Sullivn Mach (⅛e)	19	19	19
100	Taggart	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Tampa El (.80e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
300	Technicolor (⅛e)	16⅛	15⅞	16
100	Teton Oil&L (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Thew Shov (2½g)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1000	Textron Inc	9	9	9
1700	Tilo Roof (.40)	3	2⅞	2⅞
300	Todd Shpyds (2e)	61	60¼	61
500	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Transwt Oil (⅛e)	24⅛	24	24
1000	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
100	Tung-Sol L (.10e)	8	8	8
100	Tycalite Corp (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Unexcelled Mfg (⅛)	3	3	3
200	Union G Can	5	5	5
1900	Unit Aire Pr (1)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3800	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	7¾	7¾	7¾
130	U Cig Wh $ pf(3½k)	54	54	54
1000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
3100	Unit Gas	8¾	8⅝	8¾
800	Unit Gas pf (7k)	116	116	116
1600	Unit Lt & Pow A	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1000	Unit Lt & Pow B	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1000	Unit L&P pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
200	UnitShoeM(21½a)	72	72	72½
60	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	43½	43½	43½
200	Unit Specialties(.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	US&I Sec pf (2k)	61	61	61
400	US Fil B (.30e)	9	9	9
100	US Radiator	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	United Stores	1¾	1¾	1¾
3200	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1500	Univ Coler B	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Univ Pict (1e)	23½	23½	23½
800	Univ Pict vte (1e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Utah-Idaho8(.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Utah P&L pf	84¼	84	84¼
1300	Utah Radio	7¾	7¾	7¾

N. Y. Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000

		High	Low	2:55
3	Am & FPS4s2030	94½	94	94
6	Am T & T 3½s86	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
81	Am T & T 2¾58	110	110⅛	110⅛
10	Am Tob 3s62	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
10	Arm Del 7s78	118⅛	118	118
3	Arm Del 4s56	106	106	106
3	AT&F 4s60	122¼	122¼	122¼
11	AtCAL 3½s 63	107⅛	107	107
18	ACL 1st4s52	106½	106½	106½
33	ACL cfi 4s63	103	102⅞	103
21	ACL 4½s64	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
8	B&O 1st m 4s	89⅛	89	89
43	B&O 5s A	81⅛	81	81
2	B&O 5s 2000D	81	81	81
15	B&O 4s pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
95	B&O cv 6s	51½	51½	51½
4	B&O 4s 48	39⅛	38⅝	39
13	B&OPL&WV 4s	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛
83	B&O SW 5s	71½	71¼	71½
1	B&O Tr 4s 60	83	83	83
1	BethSt 3½s 52	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
23	BostMe 4½s 70	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2	Bost Me 4s 60	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2	Bost UO 5s 56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
37	Buf N&EP 5½ 37 s4	60	59¾	59¾
3	Cal O P 4s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Can N 4s 69 J1y	103	103	103
13	Can P 4½s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7	Can P 4s perp	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6	Celan 3½s 62	98½	98½	98½
10	Cen G 5s 56C	104	104	104
11	Cen G cn 5s 45	13	13¾	13
28	CenPac 5s 60	47½	47	47
6	CERRNJ 5s 87	94½	94	94
4	C&O 3½s 96D	33¾	33¾	33¾
4	C&O 3½s 96H	83¾	83¾	83¾
31	Chi&A 3s 49	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
1	Chi&E 5s 2003 B	106	106	106
2	C&NW 5½s 2003	107⅛

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Stock Market Higher; Rails Join Advance

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP) — The stock market enjoyed another two-million share session today and a further broad advance which carried the averages to the highest levels since late 1939.

Buying activities were at a particularly fast pace in the first hour with a turnover of close to 650,000 shares, the largest since May 10, 1943. Virtually all the key groups, including the recently depressed rails and aircrafts, participated in the upturn and closing hour gains ranged from fractions to around 3 points. Dealings for the five hours approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Themarket seemed well attuned to the idea that the Nazi reign was near its end and that industrial reconversion could make considerable progress between the finish of Germany and the defeat of Japan.

Pacemakers of the move included motors, steels, farm equipments, amusements, chemicals, soft drink and merchandising shares and industrial specialties.

Ahead near the close were Dow Chemical, du Pont, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Harvester, Case, Douglas, United Aircraft, Air Reduction, Eastman Kodak, Continental Can, Delaware & Hudson, Atlantic Coast Line., Chesapeake & Ohio, Paramount, Pepsi-Cola and Coca Cola.

Bonds Higher

Advances of fractions to a point and in some cases more dotted the main corporate list in today's bond market. Rails were in greater demand than other groups and made the best gains.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville 4s, among the firmer issues yesterday, extended their advantage to nearly 3 points at one time. Other gainers in late dealings included North Western 4s and 4½s and Chicago & Western Indiana.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	11½	12¼
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	41	44
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅝	33⅜
*American Wringer Co	7⅞	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33¾	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	46¾	50
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19	20⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6½	7¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅝	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21⅜	23½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	32¾	35½
Campbell A S Co Inc	6	6⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33⅝	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅞	17¼
Colonial Stores	18⅛	19⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	40¾	43½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26	28½
Draper Corporation	68¾	71¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅞	17⅞
Durey Plastic & Chemical	59¾	63¼
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	9¾	11¼
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44	47
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	23	24½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	47	..
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	8⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	¾	1¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29	30½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19	20⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chem Co pf	23¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	29½	32¼
International Detrola	12½	13
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅜	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20½	22
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅜	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	53¼	56½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61	64¾
Merck & Co	42	45
Merck & Co 4½s pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68¼	..
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅝
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10⅜
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18⅝
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	30⅝	33⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5	57⁄8
National Shirt Shops	13⅜	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58⅝	62¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	49¼	53
Nicholson File Company	33	35¾
Nonquitt Mills	32½	35¼
Ohio Finance	8⅞	9¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	43	46¼
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅛
Richardson & Co	44	47
*Rochester Telephone Co	14¾	15¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¾	35¾
Smgaore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	39¼	42¼
Submarine Signal Co	29½	32
Tampax Inc	5⅛	6⅞
Time Incorporated	57¼	60¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2⅜
United Elastic Corp x z	16⅜	17⅞
U S Envelope Company	65¾	69¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122	127
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	84¾	88½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	26⅛	28¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅜	10⅝
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11½
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	45⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¾	51¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	20	22
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12¾
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Insur Newark (1¾a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	49¼	52
American Reserve	13½	15
American Surety (2½)	54¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	555	580
Camden Fire (1)	19¾	21¾
City of New York (1½e)	18¾	18¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	44¼	46¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38⅜	39½
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	57½	61¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¼	12⅜
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	25½
General Reinsurance (2)	47	50
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½E)	14⅜	15⅜
Glens Falls (1.60)	41	43¼
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8¾
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	94½	98¾
Hanover (1.20)	95½	97½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94⅜	99¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¼	43¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30⅜
Homestead (½E)	13½	15¼
Insurance Co. N. America (2½a)	91¼	94½
Jersey Insurance, N. Y. (1.80)	38⅝	39⅝
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8⅜
Maryland Casualty	7½	8
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	64½	67⅜
Merchants & Mfrs of N Y (.40)	5¼	6¼
Merchants Fire Assn. (1½a)	44½	47½
Nation Fire (2)	55½	58¼
National Liberty (.20a) x	6	7⅛
National Union (3a)	168	175
New Amsterdam Casualty (½E)	23⅞	25⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	42½	45½
New York Fire (80a)	12½	13¾
North River (1)	20¾	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	5⅞
Northern (3a)	84½	89
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	76¾	80¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅞	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	34½
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼gE)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28½
Reserve (F) Insurance (1.20)	21½	23⅝
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	62	65
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.60)	33½	35⅞
Springfield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	60¾	64½
Travelers (16)	445	460
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35⅛	37⅛
United States Fire (2)	46¾	49⅝
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67	71
Westchester (1.20a)	29⅛	31⅝

a Also extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fnd Inc	3.79	4.15
Amerex Holding	24.75	27.625
American Business Shares	3.65	3.99
Axe Houghton Fund	14.67	15.77
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.04	105.25
Boston Fund (8	17.46	18.77
Broad Street Investing	28.85	31.19
Bullock Fund	15.28	16.75
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.35	29.41
Chemical Fund	9.56	10.45
Christiana Securities Co	2535.00	2635.00
Commodity Corp	9.01	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	39.75	42.75
Dividend Shares	1.25	1.37
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	2.153	2.12
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	130.7	14.04
Equitable Invest Corp	30.79	33.11
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.96	20.41
Fund Investors Inc	22.91	25.11
Geeral Capital	33.94	36.49
General Investors Trust	5.45	5.84
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	7.05	7.75
Railroad Shares	3.85	4.25
Steel Shares	4.28	4.72
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.87	23.52
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Won	Lost	P.C.
B-1 ..... 29.20	S-1	.....	26.81
B-2 ..... 31.89	S-2	.....	13.80
B-3 ..... 22.76	S-3	.....	19.82
B-4 ..... 11.44	S-4	.....	5.02
K-1 ..... 19.22	K-2	.....	21.85

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	95.50	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	40.60	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.14	10.05
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.40
Mass Invest Tr	21.79	23.43
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.71	11.52
Mutual Invest	11.03	12.05
Nation Wide Voting	1.31	1.44
New England Fund	12.62	13.60
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.65	7.32
Railroad	5.34	5.88
Railroad Equip	6.75	7.43
Steel	5.75	6.55
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.25	23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	14.07	15.13
Quarterly Income Shares	6.55	7.20
Railway & Light Sec	13.875	15.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.34	3.67
*Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.69	93.55
Spencer Trask Fund	14.46	15.39
State Street Invest	41.62	44.72
Stratford Industry Shrs	.74	.81
Wellington Fund	16.73	18.38

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. sec mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.91	5.67
Nation Wide Sec	3.75	..
North Am Bond Tr Sfs	39.69$	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	2.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.74	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.39	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.43	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.50	2.875
First Boston Corp	30.00	32.00

* Ex-dividend. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks
June 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos&Alb	109¾	109½	109½	109
2.00	Bos Edis	35¾	34⅝	35⅜	35
5.00	Bos Elev	69¾	69½	69½	69½
..	B&M or pf	40¼	40	40¼	40
..	B&M at A nf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
..	B&M at C nf	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
..	Bos & Prov	30¼	30	30	31
..	Fext C&P	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
..	E M St Ry	4¼	4	4	4½
1.00c	E M St Ry 1st nf	100	100	100	101½
..	E M St Ry pf B	15	65	65	66
..	East Mass A	17	17	17	17
.25a	Eastern SS	10½	10½	10½	10½
.75b	Employers Gr	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
..	Maine C pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	30
2.00a	Mercenthaler	55½	55½	55½	58½
..	NEG&E pf	27	28½	27	28⅝
2.75a	NETel&Tel	108	107⅝	107⅝	108
..	North Butte	39c	36c	36c	36c
..	Reece Fold M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.60	Shawmut Asso	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Un Twist Drill	27	27	27	27
2.50	Unit Shoe M	72½	72	72	72
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Returns to WPB

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Sidney J. Weinberg

New York investment banker, who has returned to the War Production Board as a vice-chairman. Mr. Weinberg was previously assistant to Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, before his return to private business in July, 1943.

Weinberg Is Named WPB Vice-Chairman On Dollar-Year Basis

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Sidney J. Weinberg, New York investment banker and director of many corporations, returned to the War Production Board yesterday as a Vice-Chairman.

Officially, his duties were described as handling "special problems" for Chairman Donald M. Nelson on a dollar-a-year basis. Unofficially, it was stated his major job would be finding persons in private industry who could be brought into WPB to fill executive positions. This was Mr. Weinberg's chief duty in his previous service as assistant to Mr. Nelson. He returned to private business in July, 1943.

Mr. Weinberg will be on leave of absence from his firm, Goldman, Sachs & Company.

Senator George, Byrnes Would End War Taxes at War End

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee declared today that corporate and individual income tax rates will have to come down when the war ends, and that preliminary work is under way to bring them down.

Senator George, whose committee handles tax matters for the Senate, said: (1) Both corporate and individual tax rates now are so high that they would discourage investment of capital and remove the profit incentive if carried over into the postwar period.

(2) Placing them on a "reasonable, moderate level" should encourage business and stimulate investment, thereby permitting high peacetime production and employment.

War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes yesterday called on the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means committees, as part of legislative preparations for demobilization, to put their tax experts to work this summer and fall on tailoring the tax system to fit needs of the postwar economy.

"War taxation should end with the end of the war," Mr. Byrnes said. "The knowledge that the Congress is working on a revision would encourage men to plan for the investment of capital and for the employment of people."

Senator George agreed with those views but said they had been anticipated and that experts of the joint State House tax committee already have tackled the problem and should have their recommendations ready this fall.

Probably nothing will be done before the election, Senator George said—not that tax revision will be a partisan matter but because Republicans think they have a chance of winning control of the House.

"But by late November or December," Senator George said, "we should be able to go ahead."

He said he did not consider it necessary to maintain present tax rates in order to cut down the tremendous public debt after the war, that he believes lower rates should provide enough of a lift for business and employment as to provide enough revenue to take care of debt problems.

The Week in Wall Street

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Invasion Day was of course the chief influence on the stock market last week, but it sent it through neither the ceiling nor the floor. The market, instead, approximately levelled out on the over-all averages, and ended the week for no average gain or loss. Even volume was notably affected only on Tuesday, when it shot up to round 1,788,000 shares, the biggest day's turn-over in seven months, but thereafter trading dropped back to below the 1,000,000-share daily level.

But this sidewise notion covered a multitude of changes and internal shifts. Market gyrations were quite sharp, particularly on Tuesday, as though bulls and bears were feeling out to see where weakness or strength might lie, without finding much of either.

And, taken by groups, the market showed much divergence, some of it perhaps quite significant. By and large it looked as though the trend was in favor of the "post-war stocks" and against the "war stocks." This was particularly so in transportation, with the rails almost consistently weak after their recent new highs, while the best action in the entire list was in the automobile stocks, particularly in the lower-priced issues like Packard.

Strength in Motors

While a part of the decline in rails was probably due to the down-trend in net operating income in recent months, April being 30 per cent below last year, it also probably involved the general assumption that rail earnings will decline when the war is over.

The only impressive explanation for motor share strength, on the other hand, would seem to be the thought that reconversion may be nearer than generally thought. There has been a sharp revival in the military demand for heavy artillery and shells, sufficient to change the statistical outlook for some of the steels and non-ferrous metals, but outside of that the trend seems to be the other way.

It is worthy of note that the aircraft manufacturers are consoling themselves for the prospective decline in orders for military planes by the thought that much of the cutback will take place in Detroit rather than in the old-line aircraft industry itself.

The news made commodities erratic and more or less soft. The astonishing wheat-crop forecast of 1,035,000,000 bushels this year, best since 1915, far beyond last year, and completely reversing the earlier outlook, adds to the generally favorable food outlook. It now appears that between Army and War Food Administration, there is enough food on hand to take care of liberated peoples as fast as cargo space can be supplied for it, and in fact a good deal of it has already been stockpiled across the water for Army purposes. The real problem, it seems, will be to provide shoes and clothing, both of which are short here and due to be shorter the rest of the year.

Fifth War Loan Prospects

The Street is of course all keyed up about the Fifth War Loan, and naturally everyone feels that the invasion will greatly help the sales to individuals, particularly of E bonds. Figures on such sales, for the last year, show the rather depressing fact that while sales during drives keep rising higher, in-between sales are slowly sagging.

The "money-in-circulation" approach will probably be heavily stressed, with latest FRB figures indicating about $160 of folding money outstanding for every man, woman, and child in the United States. There must be an immense amount either circulating in the black market or else socked away in the old mattress for one financially unsophisticated reason or another. There are, for instance, 30,000 $100 bills now outstanding.

In this connection the funny attitude of the American Government toward the de Gaulle people has made a strange situation in regard to the invasion currency to be used in France. It is printed in the United States, is not Bank of France money, and has no sponsorship by any French government. There will have to be, of course, some curb on American soldier-spending of it, as France has been pretty thoroughly looted by the Germans, who themselves followed the disastrous policy (for the French) of letting their soldiers as well as the German Government spend and buy heavily in France. General German fiscal policy has been to promote inflation in the captive countries, thereby retarding inflation in Germany itself.

Excess Electric Capacity

The Edison Electric Institute held its annual meeting and members did the usual deploring of the trend of taxes, depreciation, and rate decisions toward whittling away their profits. The "power shortage that never came" was indicated by the fact that the power companies are now somewhat worried about excess capacity after the war as a result of the heavy wartime installations. One offset to this, of course, is that the heavest decline in power output, if such materalizes, will be in industrial use, which is the lowest-priced. And another—at least partial offset is that lower output will let the companies disconnect some of the outmoded and high-cost equipment whch they have pressed into service during the war.

The notabe thing about the bill which came out of the Senate to extend OPA and price control another 18 months, is the lack of outstanding amendments, notable in view of the universal dislike of OPA methods felt by American business from steel to food. Chief reason why OPA "gets off so easily" seems to be the good work done by Chester Bowles in improving OPA administration and in convincing Congress that he intends to continue doing so. Delays are somewhat less, orders are getting shorter and more readable, and the reign of the law-school boys seems to be ending.

The Brazilian bond settlement went into effect. Bondholders can take either less face value or a lower interest rate, and a considerable cash settlement is offered. The plan was O. K.'d last winter by the Council of Foreign Bondholders and its London counterpart, though the British seemed somewhat put out that terms are slightly better for dollar than for sterling bonds. But this is because the original coupons on the dollar bonds were higher.

A New York Stock Exchange membership sold last week for $58,000 and then another for $60,000. Two years ago one of these "seats" sold for $17,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.58¼	1.56⅛	1.57⅛	1.56¾	
Minneapolis	1.55¼	1.53	1.54⅛	1.53½	
Kansas City	1.51⅜	1.49¼	1.51¼	1.49¾	
September Wheat					
Chicago	1.57¾	1.55⅜	1.57⅜	1.56⅜	
Minneapolis	1.53	1.50⅝	1.52⅝	1.51½	
Kansas City	1.51⅛	1.48¾	1.51	1.49¼	
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.58⅛	1.56	1.58	1.56⅛	
Minneapolis	1.53⅝	1.51⅝	1.53½	1.51	
Kansas City	1.51¾	1.49¾	1.51¾	1.50	
July Oats					
Chicago	.75	.73⅞	.75	.74¼	
Minneapolis	...	...	.73¼	.75	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.06⅛	1.07⅜	1.05⅜	1.07⅛	1.05⅜
Sept.	1.08¼	1.08⅛	1.05⅞	1.08	1.05⅜
Dec.	1.08¼	1.10¼	1.07⅛	1.10⅛	1.07⅜
May	1.09⅜	1.12	1.09½	1.12	1.09½
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.17⅝	1.18½	1.17⅜	1.18½	1.17⅛
Sept.	1.10	1.10½	1.10	1.10½	1.08¾
Dec.	1.09	1.10	1.08¾	1.10	1.08⅛
Wool					
Grease					
July	....	....	....	93.5n	93.5
October	....	....	....	90.5b	91.0
December	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.0b	88.5
March	....	....	....	86.0b	86.0
May	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.5b	83.5
Tops					
July	132.0	132.0	132.0	122.0b	131.8
October	....	....	....	125.5b	126.0
December	122.2	122.3	122.0	122.2b	122.2
March	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.0b	116.5
May	114.5	114.5	114.0	114.0b	113.7

b-Bid. n-Nominal.

Cotton

July	21.22	21.39	21.32	21.39	21.32
Oct.	20.81	20.85	20.80	20.84	20.81
November	20.34	20.39	20.33	20.38	20.34
March	20.08	20.13	20.08	20.13	20.09
May	19.84	19.87	19.84	19.88	19.87

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	....	....	....	1.49a	1.50
Eggs					
October	39.00	39.35	39.00	39.25	39.00
November	....	....	....	39.40n	39.40
December	39.10	39.40	39.10	39.35a	38.95
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	3.02n	3.03

a Asked. nNominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Natomas Co. Reports Gain

Natomas Company, one of the nation's two largest gold dredging operations, reports for the first quarter ended March 31, 1944, a profit of $54,776 before Income Tax, or about 6-cents per share, on the 920,790 shares outstanding, in comparison with a loss of 4-cents per share for the first quarter of 1943. The company is operating only two of the seven dredges it owns.

S.O.N.J. Officials

© Bachrach; Blank & Stoller

Above: Ralph W. Gallagher, president of Standard Oil Company (N. J.), elected chairman of the board to fill a vacancy. Mr. Gallagher will also be chairman of the executive committee. Below: Eugene Holman, vice-president and director of the company, elected president to succeed Mr. Gallagher.

Extended Sugar Bill Goes to White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has approved by voice vote a two-year extension, to Dec. 31, 1946, of the Sugar Act of 1937. Previously passed by the House, the bill now goes to the White House.

Amended Tax Declaration May Be Worth While Under Simplified Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you're paying on a declaration of estimated Federal income tax — because of income not covered by the withholding system — you may want to file an amended declaration and change your June 15 payment.

There won't be any penalty if the recent change in the law results in an underestimate of your tax as finally figured next March. However, you might find a new declaration worth while in either of two cases:

1. If the new tax simplification or a change in dependency in your family reduces your tax.

2. If the new law raises your tax and you will want to spread out the increase over three payments. This point applies particularly to childless married couples.

The tax simplication law reduces the 1944 tax for those with two or more dependents.

What's more, it broadened the definition of dependent to include any close relative dependent for more than half of his or her support during the year. The only other requirement is that the dependent must have less than $500 of income during the year. (Income of more than $500 makes a person a taxpayer, regardless of age.)

This change removed the age limit. Now a taxpayer sending a son or daughter to college may take an exemption for the child even if more than 18 years old.

The new definition also works out in these ways:

1. A full-year exemption is granted for a child born any time during the year.

2. If a dependent passes on during the year, the exemption holds for the entire year.

Similarly, if a wife or husband passes on during the year, the full-year exemption is allowed.

There won't be any new official work sheets to guide you in amending your estimate. So follow this method of figuring your tax:

(Remember that the first $1,500 of armed service pay still is exempt completely.)

For a starter, subtract 10 per cent of income (or $500 if income is $5,000 or more) for the new standard deduction. The remainder is taxed in two ways:

1. The new normal tax. For this the taxpayer gets an exemption of $500. The balance is taxed at 3 per cent.

2. The new surtax. For this there is an exemption of $500 for each person dependent on the taxpayer's income—the taxpayer himself, wife or husband, each dependent. You just count noses on the family: Father, mother, son, daughter, grandchildren, in-laws—as many as are dependents under the new definition.

On the balance of income the rate is 20 per cent on the next $2000, 22 per cent on the third $2,000, 26 per cent on the third $2,000.

To amend your declaration, you must get a declaration form and mark it "amended."

Write in the new estimate of your 1944 tax. Then you subtract the amount (if any) withheld and to be withheld from your earnings under pay-as-you-go during the entire year, also the amount paid when you filed your declaration April 15.

Then divide the balance by 3 to get the amount you must pay June 15. Similar installments will be due Sept. 15 and Jan. 15.

Briggs Mfg. Earns $2.69 Share in '43

DETROIT (AP) — The Briggs Manufacturing Co. and domestic subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, of $5,239,350.74, equivalent to $2.69 a share on 1,947,700 shares of no-par common stock, the only issue outstanding. The figure was after all charges, including provision for depreciation and amortization, estimated Federal taxes, contingencies, postwar adjustments, and renegotiation of war contracts.

Consolidated net profit for 1942 was $4,181,479.61, or $2.15 a share.

Other earnings statements follow:

A. O. Smith Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the quarter ended April 30 of $2,034,017, equal to $4.08 a share, compared with $3,921,878, or $7.86, in the similar 1943 period. The report said profit for the 1944 quarter is subject to renegotiation.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $396,749 for the first quarter, against $395,580 for the same period of 1943.

American Type Founders, Inc., report consolidated net profit after charges and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31 of $1,000,685 equal to $1.76 a share, compared with $1,111,180 or $1.95 a share in the preceding year.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended March 31, subject to audit and year end adjustments and after reserves for taxes and contingencies, of $513,996 equal to $1.01 a common share, compared with $548,380 or $1.11 in the 1943 quarter.

L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corp., reports consolidated net profit, after provision for renegotiation, for the nine months ended April 30 of $461,935 equal to $2.11 a common share, compared with $509,685 or $1.25 a share in the 1943 period.

F. F. E. Myers & Brothers Co. reports net profit for the six months ended April 30 of $340,416 equal to $1.70 a share, compared with $309,895 or $1.08 for the similar period a year ago.

Coty International Corp. reports consolidated net profit, excluding nine subsidiaries in continental Europe, for the year ended Dec. 31 of $382,515 equal to 25 cents a share, compared with $297,601 or 19 cents in 1942.

Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., reports net profit for the year ended March 31 of $1,-639,502 equal to $5.57 a common share, compared with $1,636,885 or $5.54 a share in the preceding year.

Florsheim Shoe Co. reports for six months to April 30 net profit of $302,371, equal to 63 cents a class "B" share and $1.25 a share on the class "A" stock. This compared with profit of $524,669, or 60 cents and $1.31 a share on the two classes of stock respectively, a year ago.

Gruen Watch Company reported income of $940,706, largest in its 70 year history, for the fiscal year ended March 31. This equalled $2.39 per outstanding common share, against $908,079, or $2.30 per share, for the previous year.

Waukesha Motor Co. reports net profit after all charges and reserve for taxes for the nine months ended April 30 of $595,-789 equal to $1.49 a share on the $5 par common stock, compared with $572,565 or $1.43 a share in the corresponding period a year ago.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended April 30 of $1,210,634 on total income of $5,558,804, compared with net profit of $1,585,308 and income of $6,214,248 in the comparable 1943 period.

Diamond Match Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $510,-104 equal after preferred dividends to 41 cents a common share, compared with $525,124 or 43 cents in the 1943 quarter.

Beaunit Mills, Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the year ended March 31 of $864,486 equal to $5.01 a common share, compared with $782,933 or $4.54 in the preceding year.

President Sees Second Front Hastening Defeat of Japan

Sports News

Tucker Bids For Honors In Batting

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP) — Thurman Tucker, slugging centerfielders for the Chicago White Sox, fattened his batting average bid for the crown of best batter in the major leagues which is being worn by Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Tucker's spurt lifted him to .398. In the same period, Walker's aggregate skidded 10 points to .416.

Walker's decline also has brought him opposition from within the National League. Stan Musial, St. Louis speedster and the circuit's leading swatsmith a year ago, zoomed from .348 a week ago to .369. Today's tabulation includes games of yesterday.

Phil Weintraub, New York Giant firstbaseman, was ninth a week ago with .316 but his slugging of the past seven days has lifted his season's total to .343 and third place.

Oris Hockett, who swings the big bat for the Cleveland Indians, increased his American League total eight points during the week but his runnerup .361 is dwarfed by the accomplishments of Tucker.

The 10 leading hitters in each league:

National League

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	50	197	28	82	.416
Musial, St. Louis	48	179	35	66	.369
Weintraub, New York	48	172	35	59	.343
Bordagaray, B'klyn.	48	194	45	64	.330
Galan, Brooklyn	50	184	36	60	.326
Medwick, New York	38	136	21	43	.316
Tipton, Cincinnati	37	133	17	42	.316
Adams, Philadelphia	48	180	28	56	.311
Sanders, St. Louis	46	179	23	55	.307
Wasdell, Philadelphia	41	147	15	45	.306

American League

Tucker, Chicago	29	118	21	47	.398
Hockett, Cleveland	40	147	16	53	.361
Ferrell, Washington	31	114	6	38	.333
Heath, Cleveland	34	107	12	35	.327
Doerr, Boston	48	181	34	59	.326
Hostetler, Detroit	39	114	13	27	.325
Myatt, Washington	47	181	27	58	.320
R. Johnson, Boston	39	129	35	40	.310
Siebert, Philadelphia	46	170	18	52	.306
Hall, Philadelphia	45	171	19	52	.304

Brown Will Meet Seven Opponents On the Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13— Dr. Walter H. Snell, Acting Director of Athletics, announced today that Brown will play a seven game football schedule this fall. There will be three home games—Dartmouth, U. S. Coast Guard Academy, and Colgate—and games away with Army, Holy Cross, Yale, and Columbia.

Two of these teams, Columbia and Dartmouth, return to the Brown schedule after the lapse of two and four years, respectively. Important football anniversaries will be celebrated by Brown this fall as 50 years have passed since the Bruins first met Army and Dartmouth on the gridiron.

For the first time since 1922 Brown will not conclude its season with a game on Thanksgiving Day but will meet Colgate at Providence on Saturday, Nov. 25.

In preparation for the coming campaign, Charles A. "Rip" Engle, Brown's new head coach, expects to begin practice sessions during the first week in July.

The schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Army at West Point; 21—Holy Cross at Worcester; 28—Dartmouth at Providence.
Nov. 4—U.S.C.G. Academy at Providence. 11—Yale at New Haven; 18—Columbia at New York; 25—Colgate at Providence.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 12

International League

Syracuse 3, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 3, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 12, Montreal 5.
Only games scheduled

American Association

Louisville 6, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 2.
Toledo 6, Kansas City 4.
Indianapolis at St Paul, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 5, Binghamton 0.
Albany 1, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Hartford 8, Scranton 7.
Williamsport 4, Utica 3, 10 innings.

Southern Association

Atlanta 8, New Orleans 6.
Other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 2-2, Los Angeles 1-3.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	28	23	.549
Boston	25	23	.521
Chicago	22	22	.500
Detroit	23	23	.500
Cleveland	25	26	.490
New York	22	23	.489
Philadelphia	22	24	.478
Washington	23	26	.469

Games Behind: 1½ Boston; 2½ Chicago; 2½ Detroit; 3 Cleveland; 3 New York; 3½ Philadelphia; 4 Washington

Results June 12

Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
Washington 4, New York 3. (11 innings)
Chicago at St. Louis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	32	15	.681
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Cincinnati	25	22	.532
New York	25	23	.521
Brooklyn	23	26	.469
Boston	22	29	.431
Philadelphia	18	26	.409
Chicago	16	26	.381

Games Behind: 5½ Pittsburgh; 7 Cincinnati; 7½ New York; 10 Brooklyn; 12 Boston; 12½ Philadelphia; 13½ Chicago

Results June 12

New York 15, Brooklyn 9.
Only game scheduled.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.326	Cronin	.250
Johnson	.310	McBride	.244
Butcher	.298	Culberson	.221
Fox	.296	Metkovich	.210
Tabor	.282	Conroy	.200
Partee	.267	Lake	.133
Wagner	.266	Lazor	.100
Newsome	.262		

Braves

Holmes	.303	Macon	.252
Kluttz	.293	Workman	.222
Phillips	.280	Wietelmann	.186
Ryan	.276	Hofferth	.180
Nieman	.256	Clemens	.176
Ross	.256	Etchison	.169
Masi	.254	Sandlock	.083

BASEBALL
TOMORROW Fenway Park 1st Game 1:30 TWO GAMES
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men Store . . . Hub. 2105
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6311

By a Staff Photographer
Pauline Betz

Form Expected To Prevail For Clay Net Event

DETROIT, June 13 (AP) — The seeded list was intact in the nation clay court championships today except for one player who didn't show up for a first-round match at the Detroit Tennis Club, and everything pointed to the pairings in Sunday's finals of Pauline Betz of Los Angeles against Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., and Francisco Segura, of Coral Gables, Fla., against Billy Talbert of Indianapolis.

Miss Betz, holder of two national lawn titles in addition to the clay crown she won here last year, got into action against Ruth Miho of Los Angeles today. Miss Betz was idle yesterday as Miss Hart smashed out a 6-1, 6-2 triumph over blond Joanne Dunn of Des Moines, Iowa.

Opens Campaign

Segura, opening a tournament campaign that he hopes will lead to the national lawn title at Forest Hills, met Mack Taylor of Detroit today after a first round bye. Talbert, runner-up in 1943 for the clay title, posted a 6-0, 6-0 decision over Edward Donovan of Detroit.

The only seeded player to bow out was Richard Warner of Salt Lake City, No. 7, who defaulted.

Others to advance in the star studded women's division were Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif.; Mary Arnold, Los Angeles; Shirley Fry, Akron, Ohio; Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.; Nancy Corbett, River Forest, Ill., and Constance Clifton, Miami, seeded in that order.

Miss Bundy ousted Betty Ruth Hulbert of St. Louis, 6-2, 6-2, and met Gloria Thompson of St. Louis, who defeated Pearl Wrobbel of Detroit, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Arnold, winner by 6-0, 6-1 over Josephine Smilka of suburban Hamtramck, faced Bertha Scott of St. Louis, who had a bye.

Miss Corbett Had Bye

Miss Fry, who disposed of Helen Detwiler of Grosse Pointe, Mich., 6—1, 6—1, was matched with Constance Ebbers of Detroit, while Mary Hernando of Detroit was the opponent of Miss Wolf, who defeated Virginia Culton of Detroit, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Corbett, who had a bye, faced Diane Stinchfield of Grosse Point, Mich., and Miss Clifton, a 6—1, 6—1 winner over Hazel Browne of Detroit, opposed Mildred Sirwaitis of Detroit.

In men's play, third-seeded Rex Norris of Lansing, Mich., met Alexander Hetzeck of Hamtramck. Sixth-ranking Hubert Manire of Detroit, who downed Kenneth Norman of Ann Arbor, Mich., 6—1, 6—1, tackled Emil Lindstrom of Flint, Mich.

American Race No Longer Favored With Soft Spots

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In his campaign to bring Boston its first American League pennant in 26 years, Joe Cronin will find no soft spots on the schedule. Unlike other prewar years, when two or three clubs usually were weak enough to take a general kicking around in the lower regions of the circuit, balance is the keynote of this race.

As a matter of fact, everything considered, this 1944 scramble is probably the most unusual in the long history of the American League. Not even the most experienced fan can remember when, at this stage of the flag struggle, a mere four games separated the leader from the eighth place occupant. Yet, such was the situation early today.

No Breathers

Thus, while Cronin in past years has fattened his victory column against weaker sisters such as Connie Mack's Athletics, he now must use the best he has in every series. There are almost no breathers in which young, inexperienced pitchers can be tried and the veterans given an extra day of rest.

The Athletics are a good example of the current situation. Although in seventh place as they opened their Fenway Park series with Boston's second twilight engagement this evening, the Mackmen were just two games behind the locals in the standing. In '44 hostilities, Mack held a 3-2 edge over Cronin, one of the triumphs being a 16-inning affair.

A sidelight of the series, which continues with a double-header tomorrow, is the return to Fenway of Ford Garrison, who started the season in a Red Sox uniform. Ford moved on, you will remember, in the Hal Wagner trade and broke in at Phillie like a house on fire. The opposition couldn't put him out.

Wagner Stars

However, regardless of Garrison's pace with the A's, which has slowed considerably of late, Cronin is confident that in Wagner, he got a catcher with the spark and hustle which speaks the contending language. It is much more than a coincidence that the Sox spurt to the runner-up spot began about the time Hal arrived on the Fenway payroll.

Another factor in the spurt is the improved hitting of George Metkovich. The manager must have been about ready to give up on George at the start of the first western tour. The young Californian who is not unlike Ted Williams in the batter's box was down to a very poor .128 at bat when the club moved into St. Louis May 24. But two days later he started to click and has been clicking ever since. He carried a 15-game hitting streak into today's 5:30 encounter and in that stretch had moved to .210, an increase of 82 points.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox today announced the purchase of Richard Callahan, Holy Cross College Preparatory School pitching ace, of New Orleans . . . George Toporcer made the trip to New Orleans and signed the youngster, with the help of a check in five figures . . . Other big league clubs were also interested . . Callahan pitched the Holy Cross nine to three state championships before graduating two weeks ago . . . Within a week he hurled two no-hit games and had 26 consecutive hitless innings . . . He will start his pro schooling at Louisville next week.

* * *

Callahan, by the way, holds a medical discharge from the Navy . . . The Sox last evening defeated the Camp Miles Standish team, 16-4, at Taunton . . . Following today's double-header at Philadelphia, the Braves keep a night date there tomorrow and a single afternoon date there on Thursday . . . Tex Hughson will probably come back against the Athletics in Thursday's single here . . . He will be looking for his ninth triumph, and remember, he did not start pitching this spring until April 30.

High Jump Field Balanced Nicely For Meet Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The best-balanced high jump field to appear in the American championships at Randall's Island since Cornelius Johnson, Dave Albritton, and Mel Walker were in their heydey in 1936 will compete in the 56th annual games in New York this Sunday, June 18. Oddly enough, the remarkable Albritton, who only recently won the Ohio A. A. U. championship with a jump of 6 ft. 8 in., will still be in competition.

Albritton, former Ohio State ace, became co-holder of the national indoor title this past winter. High jumpers seem to last longer than most athletes — witness Harold Osborn — and Albritton may astonish the splendid opposition on Sunday. However, the chances are against him.

Pete Watkins of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, who cleared 6 ft. 7¾ in. to win the laurels a year ago, is in first-class shape and may better his Drake Relay record of 6 ft. 8 in.

Then there may be a surprise package in the person of Fred Sheffield of Utah. Basketball followers will recall him as a star player on the University of Utah team which played at the Garden. Sheffield took the N. C. A. A. honors last year with a jump of 6 ft. 8 in. In the forthcoming nationals he is entered in the high jump, the broad jump, and both the 110-meter hurdles and 200-meter hurdles.

If Ed Burke, the ex-Marquette leaper, is in anything like the form which enabled him to establish a world mark of 6 ft. 9¾ in. indoors, he could surge to victory. Burke has informed the A. A. U. from Tampa, Florida, that he is in fine condition.

Sergeant Joshua Williamson, former co-holder of the indoor laurels and last year's runner-up outdoors; Eugene Wright, threat from Lowery Field, Colorado; Kenneth Wisner, Big Ten and Central Collegiate champion from Marquette; and Estell Harper and Don Barksdale, both consistent at 6t ft. 6 in., might also have an inspirational afternoon for triumph.

Hack Comes Back To Chicago Cubs

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP)—Chicago baseball fans greeted one of their favorite players today, Stanley Hack, the Chicago Cubs' veteran third baseman.

Hack came from his Oregon ranch and will make his first 1944 appearance with the Cubs when they return to Wrigley Field from a road trip.

Hack, who has played with the Cubs for 12 years, earlier had announced he would be unable to play this year because of duties on his ranch.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK (AP)—After a quick canvass, Dan Ferris had to split his vote between the sprints and the 400-meters when called upon to name the best event in the National A. A. U. track meet next week end. The sprint field includes Charley Parker, the Texas kid who is so good that one local sprinter who has seen him doesn't think he can be beaten; Illinois' Claude (Buddy) Young, Ed Conwell, Barney Ewell, and Herb Thompson . . . The 400 will have defending champion Cliff Bourland; Elmore Harris of Morgan State, a sensation in the N. C. A. A. meet; Johnny Fulton, Herb McKenley, and John Yeager, the Louisiana State boy who his coach, Bernie Moore, says is capable of a 47-second quarter . . . Only sure thing, in our opinion, is that Ross and Bob Hume won't run their 10th consecutive tie in the 1,500 meters.

* * *

It seems that Adam Walsh, the old Notre Dame "mule" who coaches the Bowdoin football team and fights fires in his spare time, was battling flames on the roof of a Brunswick, Maine, hotel not long ago when some one hollered: "Phone call for you, Adam." . . . Walsh climbed down the ladder to receive a call from Notre Dame's President, asking him to return as assistant coach . . . Adam, who coincidentally had received similar bids from Columbia, Dartmouth, Colgate, and Bates that same day, accepted with thanks and went back to his fire fighting.

* * *

The Dodgers' Dixie Walker has been voted the "Sports Father of the Year" by the National Father's Day Committee. Still the people's cherce . . . Pat Harder's father says the ex-Wisconsin fullback will return to school for a degree before he signs a contract with the Chicago Cardinals, who drew him in the "draft" . . . The Washington Redskins (as of last week) needed only $26,000 to reach their goal of $140,000 in season ticket sales for 1944.

* * *

Ensign Clyde Jeffrey, former Stanford sprinter, is serving in a flotilla with Bill Daley, the Michigan (via Minnesota) All-America back; Bill Urlaub, Northwestern center; and Nick Wasylik, Ohio State back, at the Fort Pierce, Fla., Navy Amphibious Training Base . . . They say Clyde can't run a 9.4 hundred with the soup strainer that's decorating his upper lip to catch the breeze . . . WAC Lieut. Betty T. Etten, cousin of the Yankees' Nick, is playing first base for the Hill Field, Utah, softball team . . . Pvt. Louis Strauss, star New York U. basketballer in 1934-35, has been located in an Army hospital in Cleveland. He was last reported aboard a transport sunk in the Mediterranean.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neill	2	3	Hughson	3	2
Woods	1	4	Ryba	6	1
Johnson	0	2	Hausmann	4	1
Terry	0	5	Bowman	3	3
Lake	0	0	Judd	1	1

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	5	2	Klopp	0	1
Tobin	6	5	Cardoni	0	2
Andrews	5	4	Lindquist	0	0
Barrett	4	7	Hickey	0	0
Javery	2	8			

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

PHYSICIST: Acoustics exp	To $5200
ELEC DESIGN ENGR: Loudspeaker exp	To $4400
ELECTRONIC TUBE ENGR	To $5800
CHEM ENGR: Lacquer & textile exp	To $4000
ELEC ENGR: Communications exp	To $4800
ELEC RADIO ENGRS: 10 needed	To $5200
PACKING ENGR: M E degree; exp	To $5200

Postwar possibilities are excellent on above. Call or write for application on these positions and many others, All with excellent firms.

EXPERIENCED CHEF for summer camp, excellent salary, pleasant surroundings; 200 personal. Tel. reference to person, Robert B. Finkel, CIrcle 6-0052 eves. 353 West 56th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
YOUNG man, 30, married, experienced secretary and office manager, administrative background, engaged on war contract being terminated, available after July 15; qualified as assistant to busy executive. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor

HELP WANTED

CARETAKER AND WIFE for summer camp; good carpenter, painter, knowledge of plumbing, electricity; living facilities, 5 rooms, unfurnished, telephone, water, electricity, all year; location, Livingston Manor, N. Y. Telephone person to person evenings, CIrcle 6-0052. Robert B. Finkel, 353 West 56th St., N. Y. C.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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Apprentice Salad Girl
A real education under experts—cleanliness and appreciation of a pretty salad essential. $25.00 and meals while learning. KENmore 1480 for appointment, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST to handle accounts receivable; use National cash register posting machine; desirable, permanent position. Call MISS THOMAS, The Trew Motor Co., 2101 14th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. DE. 1910.

WORKING serviceman's wife has a pleasant position in nice home in Lexington, Mass., for reliable woman as housekeeper and care of 3 year old child. Good wages. Call Lexington 0552-M.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 1900, 333 E. Mich., Chicago.

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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2231
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ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
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SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
Lower Rates in June—Descriptive Booklet
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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street; convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats with private gardens; central heating, etc., constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service; air-raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £360-£400 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2, Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Tel. Western 6181.
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Also coaches Church Soloists
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Cunningham 1818

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WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER: 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 183 Upper Richmond Road Putney London S W 15

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
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BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
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Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality
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Bradford's Leading Draper
New fashions in ladies' outer and under wearing apparel. New designs and colours in all wool and art. silk materials.

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A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
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Shawls, Rugs, Wools,
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ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Specialty
Grams
"Bouquets Hudd"

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COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

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Established 1831
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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

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THE RING SPECIALISTS
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If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

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Incorporating Oriental Silks and Novelties
Rain and Beach Wear Wools & Toys
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ENGLAND

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for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
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J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
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Let W. ROBSON
Supply Your Toilet Requisites
The best Service possible under present conditions.
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141, Stockport Road, Levenshulme, M/c 19
Tel. Rus. 2293

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Morning Refreshment Lunch
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Please note that this is
OUR ONLY ADDRESS

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FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
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Exclusive Fashions
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WHICH FIT THE FEET
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HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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For Satisfactory Shopping
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OVER 100 YEARS
REPUTATION for QUALITY
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BENTS GREEN
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See our choice selection of
FURS, CAPES & COATS
S. A. TURVEY LTD.
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Wools Hosiery
Lingerie Embroidery
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Family Grocery Stores
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Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

Eire

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Switzers
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club." London Subscription from 23/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

AN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
by
BETTY MOORE
on view at the
GRAFTON GALLERY, DUBLIN, EIRE
JUNE 2ND TO 15TH

Scotland

GLASGOW

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0405

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
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Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

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Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2
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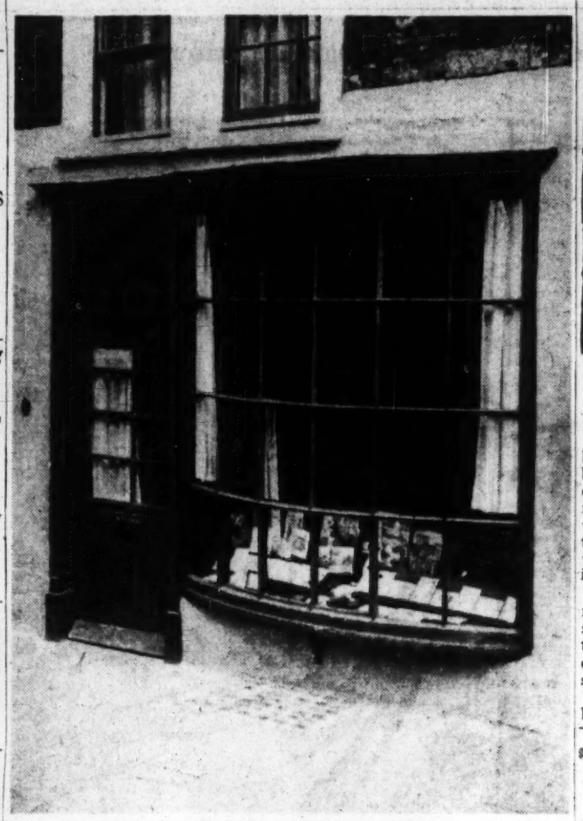
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic
House Furnishers
535 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Original Sally Lunn's

The famous cake shop in Lilliput Alley, Bath, England, where Sally Lunn made and sold her famous pastries. The building, occupied by Sally in 1680, was recently restored and during the work some of the original recipes were discovered in a secret cupboard in the chimney. It was to this shop that Beau Nash, English society leader, came to buy the pastries for his great parties.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Hydraulic Door Checks Work?

There are various types of hydraulic door closers or door checks made by different manufacturers and for different purposes. In general they use spring power to effect the closing of the door, and a plunger forcing liquid out through a limited orifice to check the speed of closing.

For the following details of the operation of one type of door check, I am indebted to the P. and F. Corbin Company, New Britain, Conn.

When the door is opened, the arm of the check turns a spindle, at the lower end of which is a pinion which engages a two-sided rack. When the pinion turns, the rack is drawn back, carrying with it the piston. A ball valve in the piston allows the liquid in the chamber to flow through freely, exerting no checking action. The check, incidentally, will work on either a right or a left hand door, the pinion operating in whichever side of the rack is nearest the door.

In opening the door, a coil spring is wound up inside the check housing, providing the power needed to pull the door shut again.

While the door is closing under the action of the spring, the spindle and pinion are turning and moving the rack and piston forward. The ball valve is closed and the liquid is forced from the chamber through one or two valves, as the case may be, and the rate at which the liquid is allowed to escape determines the amount of checking action.

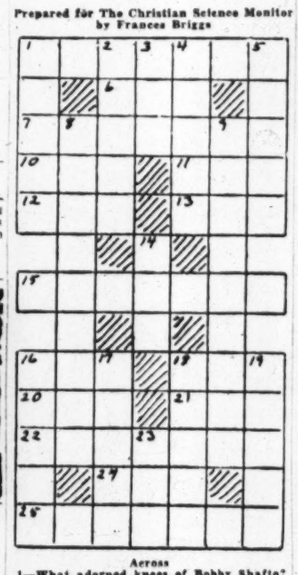
When a single valve is used, a tapering groove in the bottom of the checking chamber allows the liquid to escape in diminishing quantities until the door is at a point a few inches from the jamb. From this point, the only escape of the liquid is through the regulating valve, which may be set for any closing speed desired.

When two valves (an upper and a lower valve) are used, the liquid escapes through both until the lower is closed by the piston passing over it, after which the upper valve controls the latching speed. By this use of two valves, the door can close rapidly until it makes an angle of about 10 degrees with its closed position, and then be slowed sufficiently to provide a quiet latching.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What adorned knees of Bobby Shafto?
6—Meadow.
7—Would a swimmer, painter, or aviator be most likely to execute a chandelle?
10—Edge.
11—What is second largest of British Isles (abbr.)?
12—Female of the rat is what?
13—Nothing.
15—What English artist painted "Boyhood of Raleigh"?
16—What is a unit of length in diametrical measurement of wire?
18—Craw of a bird is what?
20—Employ.
21—Name of what State of U. S. is derived from that of a Creek Indian tribe (abbr.)?
22—Who composed music for opera "Elektra"?
24—Aged.
25—Whose Saturday night is subject of a poem by Burns?

Down
1—If you were a Vandyke, it would be what?
2—How might a poet write "climate"?
3—What is a large New Zealand parrot?
4—What was the principal language of the Roman Empire?
5—What is a city of Quebec, Canada?
8—Giuseppe Tartini was noted as what?
9—Who are the aborigines of a place?
14—Shade tree.
16—What has been called "the poetry of the air"?
17—What is any of several dormice of southern Europe and northern Africa?
18—What is first name of Miss Adams, who starred in several Barrie plays?
19—What winged insects are related to the ants and bees?
23—High in pitch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pay by Height

Chilean state railways gauge children for free rides not by age but by height; those over approximately 4½ feet pay full fare.

Amid Invasion News

(Reuter)

London

Wartime West End traffic was held up at the junction of two busy streets for half an hour because a pigeon, attempting to carry a piece of wire to the nest it was building between two advertisement boards, had become entangled in the wire and was hanging head down thirty feet up.

People shouted to the police, to rescue the bird but it remained suspended until a detachment of the fire brigade arrived with an escape ladder and brought it to safety.

A fireman who set it free was loudly cheered.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Corka

"Reahly, mater—Mrs. Van Gelder has been just TOO kind!"

Today's Quotation

I will not fear for thee, though wroth
The tempest rushes through the sky;
For are we not God's children both,
Thou, little sandpiper, and I?

—Celia Thaxter

Picturesque Language of Wartime

Wartime breeds a language all its own, a language that ignores the conventions of grammar and defies years of good usage in its eagerness to coin new words and phrases. Civilians on the home front may think they share with our fighting men a common understanding of the intricacies of this wartime language.

The average civilian can readily talk about flak, foxholes, potato mashers, typewriters, tin fish, flying sausages and flying elephants—without always being clear in his own mind as to the precise meaning of some of the expressions he uses.

The picturesque slang of wartime is not an American priority. The Russian airman drops a "Molotov cocktail" and the RAF a "blockbuster." American and British bombardiers "lay eggs" over the target areas. To members of the RAF "shooting the line" is committing the unpardonable sin of talking about your own flight exploits—or spinning "tall tales," as the American might express himself.

The Army jeep has already been adopted by our Allies on several fronts. The Russians call them "kozils" or goats. The Mexicans have named them "cucarachas" or cockroaches, while the Chinese symbol can be freely translated to mean "tough little guys."

We have even welcomed into our everyday vocabulary such German expressions as blitz, blitzkrieg, and panzer divisions, though Allied bombings of continental Europe have made the once-feared German blitz nothing more than a hailstorm by comparison. And we will glady welcome back into general Nazi use the "kamerad" of the Kaiser's goose-stepping legions after the Americans broke the Hindenburg line in the first World War.

A Verse for Today . . .

The heart of the righteous studieth to answer: but the mouth of the wicked poureth out evil things.—Prov. 15:28

In Lighter Vein

All Depends

An artist who wanted a home among the Taconic Hills of Vermont was talking the matter over with a farmer who allowed that he had a house for sale. "I must have a good view," said the artist. "Is there a good view?"

"Well," drawled the farmer, "from the front porch yuh kin see Ed Snow's barn, but beyond that there ain't nothin' but a bunch of mountains."—Wall Street Journal.

That's Different

"I tumbled over fifty feet this morning."

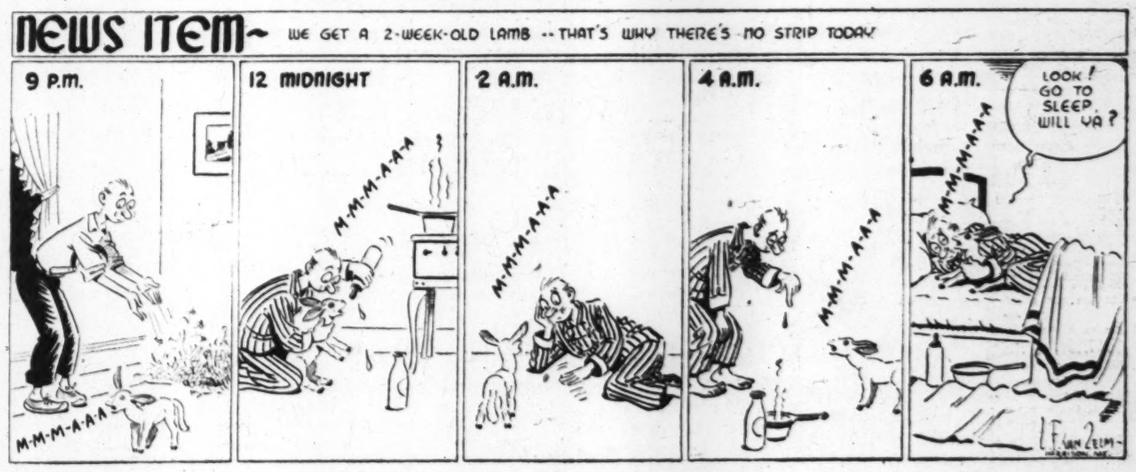
"Why, you haven't a scratch on you."

"Of course not, I was getting out of a crowded bus."

Monitor Camera Club from Gladys Parker, East Brewster, Mass.

"Enough of This!"

One of the photographer's subjects appears to be on the shy side while the other is—ahem—a hound for publicity.



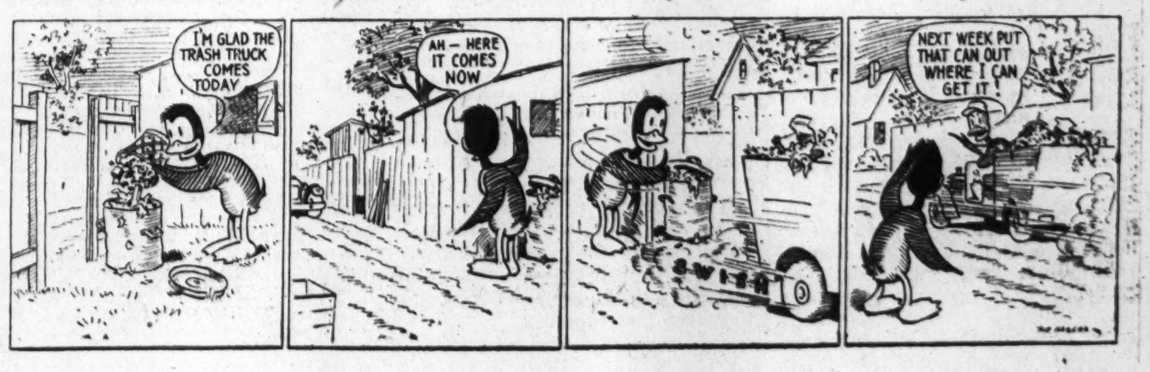
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Skin and Bones Again*

By Rodgers

"Have you thought any more about my suggestion?" Skin and Bones asked today-
"Well, to tell you the truth, I never did think much of it," I told him-
"Why should I become a stray? I have a wonderful Boss, a grand home, interesting friends, regular meals - you must think I'm silly."
"Hum - maybe you are and maybe you aren't," I heard him mutter to himself
Now - what did he mean by that?
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Border Line Dispute*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Willkie Carries On

Americans who hoped Wendell Willkie was through are disappointed; those who hoped he would continue to exercise great unofficial leadership are reassured. For he is selling a political platform to the American people—in his series of newspaper statements—that by its manifest candor, courage, and common sense sets up a yardstick against which the people will measure all programs proposed at the coming conventions of both parties.

The chief Willkie leverage naturally will be upon his own party. He will not be a candidate at the Republican convention. He will not even be a delegate. But the public response already to his "platform" indicates that no individual in Chicago will exert a stronger influence on the Republican plank-shapers. Mr. Willkie will not be a Republican Bryan, but he does command some of the same loyalty among the rank and file which gave the great Nebraskan such power for so many years.

Part of this power comes from the very frankness with which Mr. Willkie cuts through the husks of political palaver in which many issues have been carefully swathed. A good example is his treatment of the States' rights question. It is easy and popular to inveigh against Washington—even while the inveighers are running to Washington for money to do local jobs.

Mr. Willkie does not fall into the temptation of chanting a phrase; he tries to help the people understand the realities of a new situation, in which the States have proved unable to deal effectively with nation-wide problems, and to see where the main danger of encroachment and abuse of governmental power lies—in a rule of men instead of laws. And, as this newspaper has often pointed out, where States' rights are really used, Federal power finds poor pasture. The Republican Congressional delegation has had more practical political experience than Mr. Willkie, but in its recent coalition with conservative Democrats it has come close to abandoning a basic Republican position, often aligning itself with some of the most extreme and selfish-motived advocates of States' rights.

Thus the issues on which Mr. Willkie is forcing thought are much bigger than any man, and it is not a mere personal following that makes his views important. This is particularly true on foreign affairs and tariff policies. We must hope that the Willkie analysis and the public response will require the Republicans to write a peace plank that means something—one too pointed to give unrepentant isolationists a comfortable ride.

New Labor Responsibilities

Is the Roosevelt Administration, having helped American unions to build the largest labor movement in the world, now urging them to further recognize their responsibilities? Such a turn in the relations between government and labor might be read in the messages from high officials to the Boston convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

First President Roosevelt and then Attorney General Francis Biddle recommended that unions should make available to the public information on union activities or finances. Then the Attorney General and Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., joined in urging organized labor to clean up racketeering as a discredit to the entire labor movement.

The Assistant Secretary of State, among several admonitions on responsibility, said:

> Organized labor is now so great a part of American industrial life that it can no longer represent merely a labor interest. In fact, labor interest can only be in a healthy condition when all other interests, public and private, are on a sound basis.

Organized labor has outgrown its old methods without realizing it. Too often its policies continue too strongly centered on immediate and shortsighted gains for labor without sufficient sense of public need.

The influence of the Roosevelt Administration on the thinking of labor has been tremendous. The Government introduced social insurance when the philosophy of labor was against it, and promoted industrial unionism and the rise of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Having done much to build up labor unions to their present unexampled potentialities, the Administration has a great responsibility of its own to do what it can to see that they go right.

Return Ticket

The promise of the men of Dunkerque, "We'll be back," is dramatically recalled by the visit of Prime Minister Churchill to France, the first since his flight to that country four years ago to plead with its leaders to continue resistance against the Nazis.

The presence also of all the British-American top military leaders on the reconquered fields so soon after the first invasion blows were struck bespeaks the thoroughness of the job the Allied soldiers did and the confidence which they and their commands share. This confidence finds new justification in the capture of Carentan, in the tremendous air assault which the Allies continue to deliver at many points, and in the apparently endless flow of men and matériel across the Channel to swell the Allied power on the French shores. "The Nazis haven't seen anything yet," is the consensus of observers of this almost unbelievable spectacle.

Yes, the men of Dunkerque have gone back, taking with them their well-deserved friends, and planning to stay longer than Mr. Hitler expected them to. A Europe that wasn't big enough for him in 1939 is going to feel awfully crowded from now on. And certainly he won't want to be caught on the same continent with Mr. Churchill.

Come On, Congress

It is of course difficult for economics to vie with politics in capturing Congressional interest. The Presidential nominating conventions are just ahead; so are the elections. It is a time for fence-building at home. Yet Director of War Mobilization Byrnes only echoed what is in the hearts of millions of Americans, and especially among members of the armed services, when he urged Congress to speed up the legislation needed to implement the Baruch-Hancock plans for smooth and speedy postwar industrial conversion.

The irony is that America has a good basic plan available. Mr. Byrnes himself discussed general postwar policies with Congress as early as last December, and in February the detailed Baruch-Hancock plan was submitted. Four months have elapsed and while a Surplus War Property Administration, and Re-training and Re-employment Administration have been set up under Presidential order, Congress still dilly-dallies in writing laws for (a) contract termination, (b) war surplus disposal, (c) industrial reconversion.

These are all questions to which business and the executive wing of the Government legitimately require answers before they can go very far.

Concerted action on the part of Congress would not only give business definite channel markers, it might also spur the War Production Board and the Army and Navy into co-operative action to facilitate reconversion.

As a final word: it is not too early for Congress to be thinking about postwar revenue programs. Business, and not a few individuals, count taxes in their plans, too.

The Pacific War

President Roosevelt's radio address in support of the Fifth War Loan Drive contained a war summary. It was a cheering and somewhat philosophical hitting of the high points. While it lacked the dash and detail of a Churchill summary, and did not give away the little secrets and personal glimpses that embellish one of Winston's best, it did contain the forecast that the United Nations may be able to eliminate Japan "much more rapidly than had been thought possible."

So far as this speech is concerned, the President seems to base his forecast on rising American, and dwindling Japanese, seapower. This is logical except for the fact that Japan is primarily a land power, having an army numerically equal, say some observers, to the German army.

So far as can be deduced, it is the present Allied plan to crush that army in China. Yet the news from China is of strangling blockade from without and dissension within.

We see little to justify easy optimism over an early end to the Pacific war, though, indeed, the great Naval strides may have advanced the timetable of that war a little more rapidly than the President had expected.

Opening the Prison

Our Readers Say—

Origin of Short Snorters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Christian Science Monitor I noted with interest the picture of Lieutenant Generals Doolittle and Spaatz swapping signatures on their Short Snorter dollars. The cutline indicated that only those who have crossed the ocean by air are eligible for membership.

I believe war correspondents, in recent years, have been wrong in stating that an Atlantic crossing is the necessary qualification for Short Snorter membership. Actually, the time-honored qualification is that a person may join the Short Snorters if he has soloed an airplane, which means that President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and a few others who sport Short Snorter dollars are not legally qualified according to the original rules.

I made a study of the growth of this elite club several years ago and found that, as near as anyone remembers, the club started in 1925 at a Los Angeles air meet when an impoverished pilot conceived the brilliant money-making idea of swapping signatures on a dollar bill for the price of a dollar.

Since that time, pilots throughout the world have swapped signatures, and instructors have taken their measure from students by signing them up immediately after solo. There was considerable Short Snorter activity long before trans-Atlantic flying was more than a lucky stunt for a few. I joined the club in 1938 and have made about $100 signing on new students and other pilots.

WILLIAM D. STROHMEIER,
Hawthorne School of
Orangeburg, S. C. Aeronautics

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The original "rules" of the Short Snorters have been somewhat altered, experienced pilots in the service say. They apply generally to pilots who have flown "over" the ocean—any ocean—and not necessarily "across" an ocean. By courtesy, the Short Snorters took in crew members, other than pilots—first officers, then enlisted men—and by extension this has included plane passengers.]

Votes for 18-Year-Olders

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been deeply concerned about the present lack of suffrage for young men and women between the ages of 18 and 21. If we are to have more intelligent voting in this country in the future, our citizens should be given an incentive to think about governmental problems at an earlier age.

Having recently joined this age group, I find that I have a new military duty to perform for my country. I am under obligation to fight for this great nation and all that it stands for. I have another equally important responsibility. I must now pay income tax to the Federal Government.

If I and an untold number of other youthful citizens are carrying out our duties to our country, should we not be receiving our democratic rights and privileges in our respective States?

Johnson City, Tenn. L. D. GARINGER

Ancient Dioceses

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to the item headed "Anglican Bishop Likens Raid on Rome," etc., in a recent issue, may I say as an Anglican that Bishop de Wolfe's statement that English Christianity began at Canterbury might be misunderstood? I believe that he must have meant the church of St. Martin in Canterbury or other Saxon churches in Kent, rather than the Cathedral founded by St. Augustine who was sent from Rome and on arrival in 597 found in the Saxon churches a liturgy, not Roman, in use to this day.

The fact that persecutions in the early part of the fourth century drove the Britons and their church to the west, especially Cornwall and Wales, make the dioceses of St. David, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor thus possess a greater continuous antiquity than the dioceses in England.

Ottawa (Mrs.) M. E. STRUTHERS

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Bayeux Tapestry, 1944

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

If cross-channel history were recorded today as it was 878 years ago we might expect to see a long band of linen already being embroidered with many-colored worsteds by an army of industrious needlewomen. It would have a pictorial story to tell which could only with difficulty be crowded into 72 scenes on a strip of cloth 77 yards long as was the story of William the Norman's invasion of England in 1066.

The Bayeux Tapestry—as that sewn document is inaccurately called—has been lost to civilization since the Nazi hordes swiftly overran Normandy just four years ago. So far as I am aware no mention of it has ever crept into the news dispatches and it is to be presumed that some avid German collector like Göring has long since "acquired" the priceless treasure; or it may have been so cleverly hidden that it has been saved, as it was twice before dramatically saved. One occasion was during the French Revolution when it was draped with careful carelessness over a cart full of market produce and carried thus to safety; the other occasion was when it was hastily hidden at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War.

* * *

I recall, as do tens of thousands of Americans, the *Toile de saint Jean*, as this fabulous band of linen was formerly called by the French. No living person, unless he is 140 years old, has ever seen it decorating the nave of Bayeux cathedral as it was intended to do—its length of 231 feet is exactly that of the combined walls of this nave—but hardly any visitor to Normandy in the seventy years between Germany's successful invasions (we may overlook the unsuccessful one of 1914-18) has failed to see it in the Bayeux *hôtel de ville*, where it has reposed in splendor since 1804.

It was long ago called by the antiquary William Stukeley "the noblest monument in the world relating to our English history," and no modern beholder of the quaintly stitched band would gainsay his judgment. It comprises 1512 figures, laboriously wrought, and is explained with Latin "captions" describing the invasion and battle scenes, the whole serving to bring the eleventh century into our very presence. We see exactly how William embarked his men and horses in odd open boats *et venit ad Pevensae* (Pevensey). We see just what he and his half-brother Bishop Odo (who later ordered the linen record) wore when fighting, and how they and their soldiers wielded their battle axes and attacked the *castellum* and *castra* at *Hestenga* (Hastings). But in that case Harold's fortress was a single stronghold. In the present case Hitler's fortress is a continent.

* * *

The superb Norman cathedral of Bayeux and the famed abbeys of the neighboring city of Caen, heart of the Conqueror's dukedom, look out today over the same Seine estuary, the same River Orne, the same Cotentin littoral from whose beaches William launched his invasion. They watch through sunlight and moonlight and through rents in rolling fog as today's invasion brings their own sure liberation from bondage. But what of the wondrous linen chronicle? Will it be freed and salvaged intact? If it is recovered it could serve as symbol of the valid meaning of invasion.

Napoleon displayed this relic in the chief theaters of Paris in the year 1803, to focus Europe's attention upon his own intended invasion of the British Isles. Hitler could have used it in 1940 and 1941 but preferred to use horror films of Nazi might crushing all opposition. Why should not General Eisenhower revert to primitive propaganda and have Allied soldiers carry the vast banner in parades as a token of liberation?

The question answers itself. He need not employ such showmanship to melodramatize the truth. It is obvious to all Europe that the Bayeux Tapestry of 1944 is the strong fabric woven by the forces of a great cause.

China and the Invasion

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

However formidable the struggle on the invasion coasts of France, there will be no neglecting the war in the Pacific.

One reason is that Japan isn't going to permit the United States to let up one instant at any point along the whole Asiatic front, and the evidence now developing is that the Japanese are launching a formidable "Beat China First" campaign.

This is Japan's reply to the Anglo-American plan to "Beat Hitler First," and it is giving the gravest concern to the Chinese military mission recently arrived in Washington.

General Shang Chen, director of China's National Military Council, and one of Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted military advisers who accompanied him to the Cairo meeting with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, sees Japan already embarked on a now-or-never offensive calculated to knock China entirely out of the fighting.

As obtained from both Chinese and American sources in Washington, the significant facts behind—and the possible consequences of—this new operation are these:

Since March 1 of this year the Japanese have moved 500,000 of their fresh, best, well-armed troops from Manchuria into China—part to be used against the Americans and Australians in the South Pacific and the remainder to be thrown against the hard-pressed Chinese.

In consequence the Japanese are turning against General Chiang a bigger offensive than they have heretofore brought to bear.

The purposes of this campaign are to cut China in two, establish a Japanese West Wall from Peiping to Hankow to Canton as a last-barrier protection to the Japanese islands themselves, and so to deprive inner areas of unoccupied China of food supplies as would completely cripple its ability and will to fight.

There are at least five major consequences, damaging to the Allies, which could result from this operation:

1. It will take vital segments of now unoccupied China in the south out of the hands of the Chungking Government, and will drive the Chinese forces 700 to 800 miles further inland.
2. General Chennault will lose present and potential airfields which would ultimately—when the airpower is available—be within long-range bombing distance of Japan itself. New airfields would have to be built hundreds of miles further inland.
3. Japan would come into full and effective possession of the entire southern coast of China where its present hold is only tenuous and maintained primarily by its ability to control the coastal seas.
4. An Allied landing on the coast of China would be rendered doubly difficult—perhaps as hazardous as the landings in France last week. Admiral Nimitz himself has publicly stated that the Allies intend to bring the war to the Chinese coast, and we must, therefore, have a major port from which to operate. If the Japanese succeed in establishing the Peiping-Hankow-Canton wall in the early future they will deny to the Allies the opportunity of making a coastal landing in the midst of a friendly Chinese population and to which supporting Chinese troops could soon effect a junction.
5. General Chennault was quoted by the Associated Press this week as declaring that the creation by the Japanese of this projected "West Wall," dividing and crippling China, would prolong the Asiatic war by years. The prospect may not be quite as ominous as that, but there is no easy assurance that the new Japanese offensive will not succeed and the most conservative judgment among the military here is that it would not fail to put off the defeat of Japan at least a year longer than it otherwise would be and cost the lives of many Chinese and American and British men.

The American-British Chiefs of Staff, now meeting in London, are, it can be said with assurance, not unalert to the gravity of the developing situation in the Far East.

The heavy line is the Peiping-Hankow-Canton railway, possession of which would enable the Japanese to consolidate the coastal territory.

Are We Supporting Them?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

There is an air of slow certitude and confidence about the way the invasion is developing which is profoundly significant.

Now that we have made our way up the beaches, and even with the knowledge that very hard days lie ahead, one has the feeling that we will not and cannot be stopped.

It can truly be said that the turning-point of the war has been passed. Historians will undoubtedly say that the real turning-point was at Stalingrad, but until Allied might was able to establish itself in western Europe there was always the possibility of stalemate. Now it is only a matter of time.

Surely the establishment of Allied armies in the West will make a profound difference to the German peoples. Hitherto, the English Channel had stood between them and the western jaw of the pincers. Now there is no obstacle of a similar nature. What the German people can do about it, even if a tremor of inevitable doom runs through them, is a question. But of the existence of the tremor there can be no doubt.

The story of the Norman beaches is the story of careful preparation versus preparation that was partly bluff. It is not true to say that the West Wall did not exist. It did, and it was powerful. But as sound military leaders have always said, it was a problem that could be solved. And it was solved, by thoroughly orthodox tactics. These tactics, it turned out, were somewhat more powerful than we were justified in forecasting.

This orthodox solving of familiar problems is tremendously encouraging, for it would indicate that we have anticipated the problems that lie ahead and will be ready with the solution when necessary.

And it must be terrifying to the German military mind to have us do the correct thing so ably. Yet it must be recalled that the amphibious problem is one on which we have specialized perforce in the last two years, while the big tasks of land maneuver which come now are operations on which Germans have long specialized. From now on we have to defeat them at their own game.

But some other specialists are about to enter the field: the Russians. It is assumed that their super-offensive is about to begin. They have had time to move up supplies for the new offensive over increasingly difficult lines, and the going will be harder the farther they go, but pretty soon the Germans will probably have more to think about in the East than in the West.

And then the time will come for us to hit them again, by landings elsewhere. Obviously they must be kept on the jump, diverted, sent reeling in one direction and then another. With things going so well in Italy, it would seem that we ought to be able to land and penetrate deeply in the South of France. That is a long way from Berlin, but it would tie up troops and transport and take the pressure off our Norman beachhead to some degree.

In short, the summer of our lives has begun. But it is a summer of sober and prayerful dedication. Our forces are fighting hard and boldly, but also with methodical and cool efficiency. This mood of dedication must be matched at home. The selfishness and greed of the home front must today, more than ever, be attacked and destroyed. Only thus will those who must remain at home be able to look the future in the face.

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